

DAILY REPORT

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PREPARATIONS FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT CONTINUE

Foreign Ministers Meet

OW030836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 3 (XINHUA) -- The foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries started their two-day conference here today, after receiving recommendations and reports of the senior official-level meeting. The ministerial conference will set the stage and pave the way for the 7th Non-Aligned Summit next week.

Foreign ministers from 95 of the total of 97 non-aligned members attended the conference. The seat of Kampuchea is kept vacant. The conference will have two plenary sessions today and two for tomorrow. The external affairs minister of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao, presided over the conference.

The conference will face a series of questions with sharp differences far from reconciled. One of the contentious questions is the seat of Kampuchea which was remitted by the senior officials' meeting. The ASEAN countries have been insisting on seating Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, while India, and some other countries which recognise the Heng Samrin regime like the seat to be vacant as at the last Havana summit.

Other issues, like Afghanistan, also would generate controversy at the ministerial conference. The conference will also take up such important issues as the Middle East, disarmament and the international economic order.

Kampuchea 'Hotly Debated'

OW031918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 3 (XINHUA) -- The question of Kampuchean seat at the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit was hotly debated at this afternoon's session of the two-day foreign ministers' conference.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie in his speech at the closed-door meeting strongly appealed for the seating of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the summit. He said Democratic Kampuchea has been a victim of an injustice at the 1979 Havana summit when it was deprived of its seat by means and measures in contravention of the cardinal principles of consensus as understood and practised in the movement. He described the decision to leave the Kampuchean seat vacant at the last summit as "irregular and arbitrary." Ghazali Shafie asked fellow foreign ministers from the 97-strong movement to ensure that "justice is done by inviting Prince Sihanouk to take his rightful seat" as the head of Democratic Kampuchea.

The foreign minister also denounced the continued presence and intensified military intervention of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, and said: "If our movement is to remain true to the cause of peace and the ideals that we have nurtured and upheld, it can no longer continue to condone such a vile situation as in Kampuchea."

The foreign ministers of Singapore, Indonesia and Pakistan voiced their support for the statement by Ghazali Shafie. The Pakistan foreign minister said that the Kampuchean situation relates to the violation of the movement's principle of the impermissibility of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of a state under any circumstances.

The Yugoslav foreign minister also pointed out the injustice on the seating of Kampuchea. However, he said that the conference should not be bogged down over this dispute.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Ngyuen Co Thach rejected the demand by many non-aligned member states for seating the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea at the 7th summit. He even arbitrarily attacked ASEAN countries and other countries who support for the effort to seat Democratic Kampuchea in the movement "like imperialists and reactionaries."

The representatives from Cuba, Bangladesh, Nepal, Maldives and Laos also spoke at the session.

Colonialism Discussed

OW031356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 3 (XINHUA) -- Representatives of four regional groups and liberation organizations today called for the removal of vestiges of colonialism and neo-colonialism, various forms of oppression and great powers rivalries.

Speaking as the chairman of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministerial Conference at its opening session this morning, Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said the meeting was taking place at a critical period in international relations when need for averting the danger of war and consolidation of international peace and security had assumed great urgency. The developing countries are acutely conscious of the need to restructure economic relations on a more equitable basis.

Foreign Minister of Sao Tome and Principe Mrs. Maria do Nascimento da Graca Amorim took floor as the representative of the African group. She said that the conference takes place in a spirit of independence of the movement.

On behalf of the Asian group, Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan said foremost among the important tasks lying ahead of the Non-Aligned Movement are the removal of the last vestiges of colonialism and combatting resolutely great power policies directed at subjugating independent states. He said that the member states should strictly adhere to the principles cherished by the movement and through non-involvement with either the East or the West. A compromise in this attitude could only weaken the movement and expose its members to the designs of great power rivalries, he added.

As a representative of the European group, Malta Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona called for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

Belize Minister Assad Shoman as representative of the Latin American group called on the movement to pay attention to the threat of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in Latin America. He advocated that five principles of peaceful coexistence should be pursued in the movement.

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, spoke on behalf of the liberation organizations. He said the national liberation movements looked up to the conference with great expectations in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, apartheid and racism in all forms.

Economic Committee Begins Work

OW031922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 3 (XINHUA) -- World economic problems and the establishment of a new international economic order were reviewed at the Economic Committee of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit which began to work today.

Nicaragua's Economic Cooperation Minister Edmundo Jacquin, chairman of the Economic Committee, said in his opening speech that non-aligned countries should not give up the struggle for establishing a new international economic order in this critical period.

The committee discussed a three-pronged strategy which calls for continued efforts in the field of global negotiations, immediate measures to promote North-South cooperation and speeding up of South-South cooperation between developing countries.

Conference spokesman Mani Shankar Aiyar told newsmen today that questions to be discussed by the committee include monetary and financial issues, the transfer of resources, access by developing countries to markets in the developed world in addition to a proposal for an international conference on the world monetary and financial system. The spokesman said adjustment of policies and practices as regards primary commodity exports of developing countries, short-term and long-term measures to help non-aligned oil-importing developing countries, a food security system and a program to help indigenous agricultural research in the Third World will also be taken up by the committee.

Meanwhile, the Political Committee of the non-aligned summit also started working today.

RAILWAY MINISTER ATTENDS UN ESCAP SESSION

OWO21622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Bangkok, March 2 (XINHUA) -- A three-day meeting of ministers responsible for railways of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) concluded here today with a declaration and a resolution calling for the development of railway transport in the Asian and Pacific region at a pace commensurate with the economic and social development of the region. The meeting also stressed the cooperation among railway administrations within the region.

Representatives and ministers from about 20 countries and regions attended the meeting. During the meeting, Chinese Railway Minister Chen Puru called on Thai Communications Minister Amon Sirikaya.

DENG, OTHERS MOURN MOTHER OF CHINESE-AMERICAN

OW031441 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] According to XINHUA RIBAO, the remains of Mrs Li, the mother of renowned American physicist of Chinese origin Li Zhengdao, were buried in Suzhou on 2 March. Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao, Fang Yi and Liao Chengzhi sent wreaths. The Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Education, the China Association of Taiwan Compatriots, the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, the Suzhou City People's Government and Professor Ding Zhaozhong, who is visiting China, also sent wreaths.

Lu Jiayi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Li Zhizhong, vice governor of Jiangsu; Yang Shifa, vice mayor of Shanghai; (Fang Min), mayor of Suzhou; and responsible persons of departments concerned took part in the burial service and expressed their deep sympathy to Dr Li Zhengdao and his relatives.

In 1981, Dr Li Zhengdao, whose ancestral home is in Suzhou, escorted the remains of his father, (Li Jinkang), to Suzhou for burial there. Dr Li's mother died of illness on 19 February this year. In accordance with her wish, Dr Li brought her remains for burial in her native homeland.

FANG YI MEETS AMERICAN PHYSICIST 3 MARCH

OW031622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Shanghai, March 3 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Fang Yi and Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan met and feted Dr. T.D. Lee [as received] American physicist this evening. They had a cordial talk.

RENMIN RIBAO: U.S. UNABLE TO RELIEVE WORLD DEBT

HK030912 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 83 p 7

[Article by Zhang Zhenya [1728 2182 0068]: "The International 'Debt Bomb'"]

[Text] U.S. Treasury Secretary Regan recently said in the House Foreign Affairs Committee that he was worried about the Third World's inability to repay its debts. The committee warned "countries in serious trouble," such as Mexico, Brazil and Argentina "not to collectively repudiate their debts"; in Regan's words, "Don't join a debtors' cartel, don't join the ranks of the big defaulters."

The United States is the world's biggest creditor nation. One-third of the foreign debts owed by nonoil-producing Third World countries are owed to the United States. Hence, if the Third World countries, and especially countries in Latin America, which owe the biggest debts to American commercial banks, fall into bankruptcy and insolvency, the U.S. economy, and especially the banking business, will suffer very great losses.

During the 1973-81 period, in order to take in big profits, the international commercial banks provided medium and long-term loans to nonoil-producing developing countries at a staggering annual growth rate of 20 percent. At the time the volume of these countries' exports was rising at an annual rate of 18 percent, and their ability to repay their debts was not open to doubt. Moreover most of the money these banks loaned was used to buy goods from the industrially developed countries, so this was truly a case of making big profits from small capital, and they went ahead with it. However the deepening of the world economic crisis, the rise of trade protectionism, and high interest rates have sharply reduced the Third World's export earnings, and these countries have eventually got into tremendous difficulties, and are unable to repay their debts.

How can the Third World countries avoid defaulting on their debts, and how can everyone tide over the troubles?

According to the U.S. Treasury secretary, while the debtor nations should put their economies in order and the international loan agencies such as the IMF should provide the necessary short-term loans to cover emergencies, the commercial banks should continue to issue loans to help the debtor nations to tide over the present difficulties.

One year ago officials of the Reagan administration's Department of the Treasury were vigorously opposing increased official aid from the Western industrial countries to the Third World and were opposed to expanding the amount of money put up by members of the IMF. The explosion of the debt crisis in Mexico and Brazil from August to December last shook all parts of U.S. financial circles. The U.S. Department of the Treasury forced to provide \$3.2 billion in assistance to Mexico and Brazil; and the IMF, the bank of international settlements in Switzerland, and major commercial banks in all Western countries were mobilized to raise huge sums for a crash rescue operation. Under U.S. urging, the IMF decided in February this year to again increase the money put up by its members (the United States voluntarily provided \$8.4 billion). This showed that because of the flow of events, Washington authorities were compelled to take a 180-degree turn in their policies.

Despite this, the huge debt of \$700 billion owed by Third World countries cannot be solved just by these measures. Judging by the present situation, they will certainly default on quite a number of their debts. Certain large American commercial banks will suffer huge losses as a result. Hence some people have proposed that the U.S. Government should repay some of the debts to save a number of major domestic banks and avert their collapse. However this proposal involves using American taxpayers' money to make up the deficit for the big banks, so it has already encountered domestic opposition.

The current international debt crisis is also very bad for the revival of the world trade and economy. Under the pressure of heavy debt, at present the Third World countries are in fact using most of their foreign exchange to repay their debts, and they have also been forced to cut imports. This situation has increased their difficulty regarding a lack of capital for developing their domestic economy, and has also weakened their ability to increase exports and gain foreign exchange for paying their debts. This has become a vicious circle. The consequences are bound to affect the trade and economy of the industrially developed countries of the West. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz recently testified in Congress: The developing nonoil-producing countries of the Third World buy 30 percent of America's annual exports, a higher proportion than that imported by the EEC or Japan, and so rescuing these countries actually means rescuing the United States itself.

Everyone should work together to defuse the international "debt bomb"! This is the current slogan being shouted ever louder by the U.S. Government. However, since most of the industrially developed countries of the West have currently fallen into the problem of huge budget deficits and fiscal stringency, they have no alternative but to pin their hopes on the big commercial banks and want them to go on providing enormous loans to the Third World countries. However, since last summer, because of the bleak debt situation, the international banking business has greatly reduced its loans to the Third World countries, and this trend has intensified this year. Hence, unless someone can provide a reliable loan guarantee to the big bosses of these banks, how will they be willing to have a new try with the Third World and run the risk of debt default? Up to now the U.S. Government has been unable to devise a way of defusing the "debt bomb."

SINO-SOVIET TALKS ON NORMALIZATION RESUME

NC011546 Paris AFP in English 1357 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Moscow, March 1 (AFP) -- China and the Soviet Union today resumed talks aimed at normalizing their relations, a Chinese source here said. However, there was no official Soviet confirmation by noon today of the resumption of a dialogue begun last October with a visit by a Soviet Foreign Ministry envoy to Beijing. The official silence today was read here as a sign that the talks, expected to last three weeks, will continue to be shrouded in secrecy.

Just before today's talks, informed Soviet circles expressed puzzlement over China's repeated denunciations of Soviet "hegemonism" issued alongside various gestures of goodwill. The Soviet press, meanwhile, has remained completely silent on issues dividing Moscow from Beijing. Informed Soviet sources said they saw little hope for tangible results from the second round of talks, as China once again today accused the Soviet Union of endangering peace and security in Southeast Asia by supporting Vietnamese action in Cambodia.

RENMIN RIBAO ON USSR CONSOLIDATION OF DISCIPLINE

HK030852 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 83 p 7

[Text] Since the plenary session of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Soviet Union has carried out the work of consolidating discipline throughout the country. "All begins from discipline" is the slogan the CPSU leaders have repeatedly emphasized recently in Soviet newspapers. According to the TASS reports, while inspecting a factory not long ago, Andropov, CPSU general secretary, delivered a speech, saying: "Although we cannot impute everything to discipline, we must begin everything by first grasping discipline." "Without the necessary discipline, such as labor discipline, plan discipline and state discipline, we cannot make rapid progress." He stressed: "Consolidating discipline does not need any investment, but it can have a remarkable effect."

Articles and people's letters published in Soviet newspapers have not only exposed the problems in economic and social fields, but have also raised proposals for solving them. Some suggestions involve such fields as the current legal rules and regulations in the USSR, the economic system, labor organizations, the system of rewards and penalties, the system of personnel, welfare, and the methods of distribution of residential houses.

In an article published in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, a production team leader in the Ural heavy electrical machinery plant complained that the workers failed to fulfill the quota of producing small spare parts and adversely affected the manufacture of the whole machine, but received only the "slightest" punishment. In an article published in IZVESTIYA, a procurator pointed out that losses resulting from irresponsible and blind commanding should constitute a crime, but no legal measures were taken to deal with it in the past. An editorial in this paper pointed out: "Advanced labor organizations and forms of remuneration play an important role in strengthening labor discipline and raising productivity." It contended that "it is necessary to vigorously take measures to change labor organizations and forms of remuneration of collectives." In another editorial, the paper criticized some units for their excessively accommodating attitude toward the phenomena of violating discipline, arguing that "those irresponsible and disqualified personnel with poor performance must be directly associated with material reward, promotion and moral reputation." It also held that collectives have the right to deprive them of all welfare aid which they enjoyed in the past, including the postponement of distribution of residential houses, the cancellation of summer holidays and money rewards. PRAVDA stressed that efforts should be made to "practice strict auditing, supervise the measures of labor and consumption, strengthen state discipline and labor discipline, resolutely eliminate all attempts to utilize social funds for personal interest, and strengthen "the sense of responsibility of all workers, group heads, workshop directors, managers of enterprises and leaders of departments for the final achievements in their work."

TEXT OF FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON KAMPUCHEA

OW011421 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1100 GMT 1 Mar 83

["Text" of PRC Foreign Ministry's 1 March 1983 statement -- this item incorporates XINHUA English reports published on pages E 1 and E 3 of the 2 March China DAILY REPORT]

[Text] On 23 February 1983, the Vietnamese authorities issued a statement through the so-called summit conference of the three Indochinese nations, announcing the offer of conditional, annual and partial troop withdrawals from Kampuchea and repeating their three unreasonable preconditions for a total troop withdrawal. This is another hoax produced by the Vietnamese authorities in order to divert public attention, cover up their criminal acts of aggression, deceive world opinion and extricate themselves from the internal and external difficulties which engulf them as their war of aggression against Kampuchea has gone on for 4 years.

As is known to all, the Kampuchean question is the result of Vietnam's armed invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. The key to a settlement of the question lies in Vietnam's unconditional withdrawal of all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people may decide their own destiny by themselves. The relevant resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly since its 34th session and the resolution and declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea have all given expression to this correct and reasonable position. The Vietnamese authorities have refused to implement these resolutions and, after the failure of their past political manoeuvres, have resorted to new tricks and hit upon the idea of fixing a tag of volunteers to their aggressor troops in Kampuchea. These are indeed cheap tricks which make them a laughingstock. At the same time, they again put forward three so-called preconditions for the total withdrawal of their troops, slandering the just action of China and the ASEAN countries supporting the Kampuchean people's resistance to Vietnamese aggression as a threat to their security. All this has been done in order to invent excuses for their continued execution of a policy of aggression and expansion and their refusal to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea.

As for the so-called annual partial withdrawals of troops, it is nothing new either. It is merely a reproduction of the deceitful partial withdrawal offer the Vietnamese authorities put forward last July. Although the withdrawals are now called annual and partial, no time limit or numbers are specified, and the withdrawals are made dependent on security conditions. How can such an announced offer of withdrawal be of any practical significance?

All the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples in the world are longing for an early settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

The Chinese Government has repeatedly explained its basic position, views and proposals for a settlement of the Kampuchean question, which can be summed up as follows:

Vietnam must first declare an unconditional withdrawal of all its troops from Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union should cease supporting Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea, and act in the spirit of the UN Charter and in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly by urging Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea.

Should the Vietnamese Government decide to announce a withdrawal of all its troops from Kampuchea, the Chinese side would be willing, after the withdrawal of the first batch of Vietnamese troops, to resume negotiations with Vietnam for the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Along with the withdrawal of more Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the Chinese side would take practical steps to improve its relations with Vietnam.

After the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, it should be up to the Kampuchean people themselves to settle all their internal issues, including the kind of social system and form of government to be set up in Kampuchea. The Chinese Government respects the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination. Taking the same position as that of most other countries of the world, China wishes to see an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea.

China seeks no self-interest on the question of Kampuchea. China is willing to make a joint commitment with other countries to refrain from any form of interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, to respect its independence, neutrality and nonaligned status, and to respect the result of the Kampuchean people's choice made through a genuinely free election to be held under UN supervision.

There is a profound traditional friendship between the Chinese and the Vietnamese peoples. The Chinese people are willing to make joint efforts with the Vietnamese people to overcome the obstacles so that this friendship can be resumed and developed. The Chinese Government is ready to take effective action together with the other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples to urge the Vietnamese Government to implement the UN General Assembly resolutions on Kampuchea so that a just and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean issue may be realized at an early date.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SRV 'MYTH' CONCERNING TROOPS IN DK

HK031022 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Xi Wen [5045 2429]: "'Volunteers' Are No More Than 'Groaning Troops'"]

[Text] Recently, the Vietnamese authorities called troops in Kampuchea by the fine-sounding name of "volunteers," saying that these people "have volunteered to fight in Kampuchea." There is no lack of precedent in history that aggressors have disguised themselves as liberators. However, what the SRV has done by suddenly changing the name of its aggressive troops, which have occupied another country for 4 years, to "volunteers" is rare in history.

The iron heel of the Vietnamese aggressive Army has trod on the mountains and rivers in Kampuchea and trampled on the independence and dignity of the Kampuchean nation. It is stained with the blood of the Kampuchean people. Although the Vietnamese authorities can wantonly prettify their aggressive troops by putting powder and paint on them, they can never cover up the hatred of the Kampuchean people for the aggressive troops and the low morale of the Vietnamese soldiers.

The Kampuchean patriotic anti-Vietnamese forces have taken some diaries and family letters from the Vietnamese soldiers who were captured. The following is a passage from one of the letters which was not mailed: I do not have enough to eat and wear and cannot sleep well. It is also dangerous on the road. We may run against a mine at any time.... I have suffered a great deal over the past 2 years or so, but I dare not tell anybody about this.... Sometimes I even regret being a man, otherwise, I would not be press-ganged into the Army and have to fight in battles.

What this Vietnamese soldier has written shows that the so-called "volunteers" who have been sent to invade Kampuchea are actually "groaning troops." It is because of the untold resentment among the invading Vietnamese soldiers that many of them are in very low spirits or have deserted. We advise the Vietnamese authorities not to continue telling the myth of the "volunteers."

WU XUEQIAN MEETS HONG KONG REPORTER IN BEIJING

OWO21736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA) -- Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met here this afternoon with V.G. Kulkarni, a reporter from the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW of Hong Kong. Wu's talk with Kulkarni covered the relations between China and Africa, and Sino-Soviet, Sino-American and Sino-Japanese relations as well as the Non-Aligned Movement.

WAN LI MEETS THAI SPORTS DELEGATION IN BEIJING

OWO31049 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met and had a cordial talk here today with a delegation from Thai sports colleges led by Vice-Minister of Education Khunthong Phuphiuduan. Present were Chinese Vice-Minister of Education Huang Xinbai and Thai Ambassador to China Orachun Tanaphong.

NEW ZEALAND FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Arrival in Beijing

OWO31658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA) -- New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade Warren Ernest Cooper and Mrs. Cooper arrived here tonight on a week-long visit at the invitation of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. They were greeted at the airport by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Assistant to the Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen. Upon their arrival at Shenzhen (Shumchun) earlier today, the New Zealand guests toured Shekou industrial district in this special economic zone.

Wu Xueqian, Cooper Meet

OWO40824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and New Zealand foreign ministers agreed that they shared identical views on many important international issues, according to reliable sources. The agreement came at talks here today between Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade Warren Ernest Cooper.

Sources close to the talks said that the two ministers had a wide-ranging discussion of international issues of mutual concern and bilateral relations. They expressed satisfaction over the development of Sino-New Zealand relations in the past decade and believed that the relations would continue to develop in the years to come.

Taking part in the talks on the New Zealand side were Secretary of Foreign Affairs Merwyn Norrish and Ambassador to China F.A. Small. On the Chinese side were Vice-Foreign Minister Han Xu and Assistant Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS OPENS IN MILAN

Hu Qili-Led Group Attends

OW031103 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Milan, March 2 (XINHUA) -- The 16th National Congress of the Italian Communist Party opened here today with the party's General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer making a keynote speech at the session.

Berlinguer's report, entitled "Italian Communists' Initiatives and Proposals When the Economy and the Nation Are in Danger and Europe and World Peace Are Seriously Threatened," was welcomed by more than 1,100 delegates elected by the party's rank and file. Representatives of more than 100 communist parties, socialist parties, social democratic parties, labor parties and nationalist parties in the world were invited to attend the congress.

The delegation of the Chinese Communist Party (C.P.C.), headed by member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee Hu Qili, attended the congress. Attending the congress were also representatives from Italy's Christian Democratic Party, Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party, Republican Party, Liberal Party and other Italian political parties. President Sandro Pertini sent the congress a message of congratulation.

Berlinguer on PCI-CPC ties

OW031638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Milan, March 2 (XINHUA) -- Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), today called on the Italian Socialists to join forces with his party to end the political domination of the Christian Democratic Party. In his opening address at the PCI's 16th national congress, Berlinguer said the Communist Party and the Socialists should form a "democratic alternative" to replace the present government.

This alternative was in fact an alternative to the Christian Democratic Party and the system of its regime, Berlinguer said, adding that this strategy does not rule out identity with the Christian Democrats in the maintenance of peace and the preservation of the country's democratic system. The Socialist Party, however, was the main partner in the dialogue for the "democratic alternative," the general secretary stressed.

On the PCI's relations with other communist parties in the world, Berlinguer restated the position of independence. He said there could be no guiding party, no center of direction or judgment, no special relationship, no organizational or disciplinary bindings. He noted that the restoration of ties between the PCI and the Communist Party of China was of special significance and the two parties were both satisfied with the continuing development of their relations.

On the movement of socialism in the world, Berlinguer said models of the East should not be copied in the West. The Italian Communist Party still thinks that the Soviet model is losing its vitality and the PCI will follow "a third road."

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON PRC, IVORY COAST TIES

HK031116 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Greeting the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and the Ivory Coast"]

[Text] Through friendly consultations, the Chinese Government and the Government of the Ivory Coast have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of 2 March 1983. The decision fully accords with the common interests and aspiration of the people of the two nations and demonstrates that further progress has been made in the friendship between the Chinese and African people. The Chinese people thus warmly greet it.

The Republic of the Ivory Coast, situated along the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa, was under colonial rule for a long time. Since independence was proclaimed on 7 August 1960, the people of the Ivory Coast, under the leadership of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, have achieved remarkable successes in safeguarding independence and developing the national economy. In the sphere of international affairs, the Government of the Ivory Coast pursues a nonaligned policy. It maintains that Africa must cement unity, develop the economy, and strive for economic independence. It opposes foreign intervention in African affairs and holds that African problems must be solved by Africans.

China and the Ivory Coast are both developing countries in the Third World. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two nations has opened up a way to learn from each other and support each other in the course of building the countries so as to further promote their friendship and cooperation. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the people of the Ivory Coast in their just cause to safeguard independence, ensure respect for its sovereignty and develop the national economy. The Government of the Ivory Coast recognizes that the PRC Government is the sole legal government representing China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. We believe that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and the Ivory Coast will surely be developing ceaselessly with common efforts by their governments and people. Meanwhile, the friendship between China and the Ivory Coast and African people will surely be strengthened and promoted with each passing day.

IVORY COAST MINISTER DEPARTS FOR SHANGHAI

OW031402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA) -- Simeon Ake, foreign minister of the Ivory Coast, and Mme Ake, and their party left here for Shanghai this evening. Seeing them off at the airport were Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, and leading members of departments concerned. The guests will go to New Delhi via Tokyo following their Shanghai visit.

ULANHU RECEIVES GABON ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW031035 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA) -- New Gabonese Ambassador to China Aloise Mboumignanou-Mbouya presented his credentials to Vice-Chairman Ulanhu of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress here today. Present was Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei. Ambassador Mboumignanou-Mbouya arrived here February 24.

WANG ZHEN LEADS MARX CENTENNIAL DISCUSSION

OW031910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 3 (XINHUA) -- An academic discussion in commemoration of the centennial of the death of Karl Marx (March 14) was held here this morning.

Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and president of the Central Party School, presided over the discussion, which was sponsored by Chinese party schools. Jiang Nanxiang, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and first vice-president of the Central Party School, gave a brief account of Marx's life and his cause.

Chinese theoreticians Wu Liangping, Fan Ruoyu and Song Zhenting gave lectures entitled respectively "The Process of Combining the Dissemination of Marxism With Practice in China," "The Founders of Marxism and Theoretical Education in Communism" and "Everlasting Marxism." Listening to the lectures were all delegates to the second National Party School work conference.

The nine-day conference closed here yesterday. A resolution passed by the conference says that party schools must shift the focus from short-term training in rotation to the regularization of education to meet the needs of socialist modernization, and train a party and government cadre contingent that is revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professional.

In his concluding report, Jiang Nanxiang said: "The regularization of education of party schools means standardizing enrollment, period of schooling, curriculum, examination and record of schooling, and completing step by step China's educational system of party schools in accordance with the needs of socialist construction." He said he hoped that all delegates would work conscientiously for the training of party cadres.

In his letter to the conference, Chen Yun, member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee of the C.P.C. Central Committee, put forward proposals on party school work. Party leaders Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu and Deng Liqun addressed the conference and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian made a report on the international situation.

HAO JIANXIU ADDRESSES BEIJING WOMEN'S EVENT

OW030247 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1317 GMT 2 Mar 83

[By XINHUA reporters Li Chengye and Sun Xiaoming]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA) -- More than 6,000 women from various fronts in the capital attended a report meeting at the Great Hall of the People this morning to mark warmly the "8 March" International Women's Day.

In her report to the meeting Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, expressed the hope that women throughout the country would think of major matters, do practical work, follow the party Central Committee, remain ahead of the times, meet the requirements of reform, increase their abilities while doing so, be promoters of reform and make fresh contributions to socialist modernization.

Hao Jianxiu pointed out: Chinese women are taking on glorious, yet arduous, tasks to bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. All quarters in society should be concerned about women's immediate interests. Those whose statements and actions discriminate against, or are harmful to women should be educated, criticized or even punished according to law.

The legitimate rights and interests of women and children should be fully protected by law. She hoped that women would study hard to increase their scientific and general knowledge, have firm faith in communist ideals, have high aspirations and moral values, correctly handle relations between the state, the collective and the individual, and work hard to create a happy future.

Today's report meeting was sponsored jointly by the All-China Women's Federation and the Beijing Municipal Women's Federation. Yu Shuqin, member of the All-China Women's Federation Secretariat, presided.

Present were Song Renqiong, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau; Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation; Luo Qiong, Lei Jieqiong, Lin Liyun and Ngapoi Cedan Zhogar, vice chairmen of the All-China Women's Federation; Huang Yukun, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA; Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing Municipality; Xu Guang, chairman of the Beijing Municipal Women's Federation; Wu Lan, adviser to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Liu Yandong, member of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat; and responsible persons of departments concerned.

CONFERENCE OF PLA ACADEMIES, SCHOOLS CONCLUDES

Yang Shangkun Attends

OW040518 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] The 12th meeting of all PLA academies and schools ended on 3 March. Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Xiao Ke, Wang Ping and other leading comrades attended the closing ceremony.

Yang Dezhi, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and deputy chief of the General Staff, stressed at the meeting: Reform of military academies and schools is imperative. We must continue to pay attention to this task and carry out reforms actively and boldly.

Yu Qiuli Speaks on Reform

OW040805 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary-general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and director of the PLA General Political Department, pointed out at the session [on 1 March] of the conference of military academies and schools that efforts at making the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better in education and professionally more competent will be hopeless unless certain major reforms are carried out in the Armed Forces in handling cadres' work and certain set patterns are eliminated.

Addressing the 12th conference of military academies and schools, Yu Qiuli said: Our Armed Forces are facing a major task of building the ranks of cadres. This major task aims at fostering cooperation among veteran and new cadres and arranging for the succession of the new to the old and -- with the prerequisite of making our cadres more revolutionary -- speeding up the pace in making the ranks of our cadres younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent. Making our cadres more revolutionary is more important than the other three objectives. When selecting a cadre, attention must primarily be given to his political qualifications; a cadre's political qualifications must be closely examined. Of these two requirements -- political integrity and ability -- political integrity is more important. If a cadre has political integrity but not ability, he can be improved through training or doing practical work, whereas a cadre who is capable but lacks political integrity should not be put in an important position.

Yu Qiuli said: Certain major reforms regarding cadre affairs must be carried out and certain established patterns must be eliminated.

1. Barriers that separate different services and arms must be eliminated. For years the infantry has been the main body of our Armed Forces and the main source of our military cadres. Today a great change has taken place in our Armed Forces, and so we must pay attention to selecting our cadres from the technical services and other arms who have been trained at military academies and schools and who are knowledgeable in modern science and technology. If we stick to the old way and continue to select our cadres from the infantry, we will no longer be able to meet the needs in the development of the new situation.
2. Barriers separating the troops from the leading organs must be eliminated. Within the organs at corps level and above, there are many cadres who graduated from colleges during the 1950's and 1960's. There are also many college graduates in various divisions and regiments. After more than 20 years in the service, most of them are experienced and familiar with the whole situation. Among these college graduates, those who are outstanding should be promoted to the leading groups of various corps and divisions.
3. Barriers separating the Armed Forces from military academies and schools must be eliminated. Among the teachers in our military academies and schools, those who are young, experienced, educated and capable should be promoted to be leading officers in the Armed Forces.
4. The system of promoting cadres according to their seniority must be abolished. Truly outstanding cadres should be promoted without regard to conventional regulations and rules. Certain exceptional division commanders and political commissars can be directly promoted to become corps commanders and political commissars.

WAN LI ADDRESSES SPORTS CITATION MEETING

OW030423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1542 GMT 2 Mar 83

[By XINHUA reporter Li Hepu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong and Liao Chengzhi attended a citation meeting held by the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission at the CPPCC auditorium this afternoon. They presented physical culture and sports medals of honor to 60 sportsmen and coaches for their outstanding performance in the 1982 international and domestic volleyball, table tennis, badminton, gymnastics, track and field, shooting and other tournaments. Before the meeting, Wan Li and other comrades cordially met with these medal-winning sportsmen, coaches and workers in physical culture and sports.

Today's meeting was presided over by Xu Yinsheng, vice chairman of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Vice Premier Wan Li warmly congratulated sportsmen, coaches and units on their outstanding performance. He said: Outstanding achievements have been made in physical culture and sports since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Our sportsmen won the largest number of gold medals at the Ninth Asian Games last year. Now our country, whose people used to be called the sick men of Asia, has become strong in physical culture and sports. Compared with advanced countries, however, our country still has a long way to go in popularizing and improving physical culture and sports. Our country's sportsmen will participate for the first time in the Olympics next year. Sportsmen and coaches should aim high, have lofty ambitions, train hard, carry forward the patriotic spirit and win greater honor. Ours is a socialist country. Our sportsmen should first try to become champions at the Olympics in civility and courtesy as well as in style.

In his speech at the meeting, Song Renqiong extended respects to logistics personnel and unknown heroes who had contributed to physical culture and sports. Li Menghua, chairman of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Li Ning, sportsmen's representative, also spoke at the meeting.

Yang Shangkun, honorary president of the China Table Tennis Association, today telephoned the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission to express his congratulations to the medal-winning sportsmen and coaches.

More than 1,000 persons attended today's citation meeting, including responsible persons of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the PLA General Staff and general political departments as well as workers, youth and women's organizations.

CHINA DAILY COMMENTS ON CPC'S 'IMPROVED IMAGE'

HK040102 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 4 Mar 83 p 4

["Opinion column by CHINA DAILY commentator: CPC: An Improved Image"]

[Text] The leadership of the Communist Party of China has done a lot to improve its image, but a fundamental turn for the better has yet to be made in the party style in the next five years.

This statement as contained in an inner-party report made public late last month is welcome for both its realism and the reaffirmed determination to rectify the party style within a specific period.

The party style, a term first used in the early 1940s, was defined at the time by Mao Zedong to mean the way the party handles relations within the party as well as with the general public.

It goes without saying that the style of a political party becomes far more important when it is in power. It determines to a great extent the future destiny of a nation and thus, as has been repeatedly emphasized by the party leadership, the very survival of the party itself.

It must be said that much has been done in the way of setting to rights things that were thrown into disorder by the long-prevailing "leftism." The shift of attention from repeated political campaigns of class struggle to socialist modernization with emphasis on economic construction has not only brought about much-needed political stability and national solidarity but has also led to remarkable improvement in the livelihood of the people, especially the great majority of the peasants -- all in the short span of four years.

The rehabilitation of millions that were wronged during and before the chaotic "Cultural Revolution" has gone a long way to setting the minds of the public at ease. Perhaps it is no exaggeration to say that the cause of socialist modernization is much benefited by the organizational ability and professional knowledge of those rehabilitated.

The bold changes made in economic policies and the determined reinstatement of intra-party democracy and discipline have greatly restored the prestige of the Communist Party in the eyes of the public as being concerned with their direct economic interests as well as being wise in political leadership.

However, as pointed out by the inner-party report, there are still not a few unhealthy tendencies and even some practices in violation of party discipline and state law among party members.

All this is, of course, in part a legacy of the "Cultural Revolution" and in part corrosion of capitalist ideas through contacts with the outside world. More fundamentally, however, it shows that some party cadres have not been able to cope with the changes in their positions and conditions as a result of the party's assumption of power over 30 years ago.

There are instances of slackness in, and sometimes even resistance to, implementing important policies, such as that which concern the proper treatment of professionals and that which provides incentives and flexibility in productive and commercial fields.

And what the public has complained most about is that some leaders abuse the power entrusted to them and act like absolute rulers in their "manors," and that not a few cadres exploit their offices for private gains.

The party centre is determined to stop all these practices. Beginning from the latter half of this year and within a period of three years, there will be an overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations, to see that all members shall behave in conformity with the new state and party constitutions.

The stress will be to make every party member understand clearly the character, position and role of the party and to realize that all party members have only the duty to serve the people, and no right to take advantage of their power and positions to attain private aims.

With great expectations, the nation will follow closely the proposed consolidation of the party, for the success of modernisation hinges so much on a fundamental turn for the better of the party style.

WANG HANBIN VIEWS COUNTY, LOWER-LEVEL ELECTIONS

OW030650 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1423 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA) -- Wang Hanbin, deputy director of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, explained certain draft regulations on the direct election of deputies to people's congresses at and below the county level at the 26th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee this afternoon.

Wang Hanbin said: In general, after conducting experiments at selected localities, various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities held direct elections at the county level and below in 1980 and 1981. In the course of the elections many provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities formulated detailed rules and regulations on the elections or election procedures. They have put forward some specific questions and called for the formulation of unified regulations. The elections of deputies to people's congresses at various levels show that matters that must be governed by unified specific regulations are basically questions concerning direct elections at the county level and below. Therefore the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee -- in light of practical experience gained by various localities in direct elections at and below the county level and using relevant regulations on direct elections adopted since 1953 as a reference -- have jointly formulated "Some Regulations on the Direct Election of Deputies to People's Congresses at and Below the County Level (Draft)." We have solicited the opinions of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and various central departments concerned on this draft. The Legislative Affairs Commission has discussed the draft at two of its plenary meetings and made some revisions in light of the opinions of various localities, departments and quarters.

Wang Hanbin said: The "Electoral Law for the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses of All Levels" stipulates who has the right to vote and who does not. However, the "Electoral Law" does not stipulate whether or not the right to vote is given to those whose personal freedom is restricted in various degrees. They include detainees being investigated or prosecuted or those who are on trial, those subject to criminal sanctions without being deprived of political rights, those being reeducated through labor and those detained for disciplinary violations. In line with the Constitution, the draft stipulates that all citizens who have reached the age of 18 -- except persons deprived of political rights by law -- have the right to vote. It stipulates that the right to vote may be exercised by persons serving specified prison terms, subject to penal servitude or under surveillance without being deprived of political rights; by those being reeducated through labor; and by those detained for disciplinary violations. It also stipulates that people's procuratorates or people's courts may suspend the voting rights of persons who are being investigated or prosecuted or, are on trial for counterrevolutionary or other grave criminal charges during their detention period; and that those whose voting rights have not been suspended by people's procuratorates or people's courts are permitted to exercise their right to vote. Some localities have pointed out that proper solutions must be worked out to some voting problems by the aforesaid prisoners, detainees and persons being reeducated through labor. For this reason the draft stipulates that electoral committees and organs supervising imprisonment, detention and reeducation through labor will decide jointly to let those persons either cast their ballots at mobile ballot boxes or authorize relatives who have voting rights or other voters to cast ballots on their behalf. Persons subject to penal servitude, under detention or undergoing reeducation through labor also may return to their original electoral districts to vote on election day.

On the question of voting by citizens who are not in their registered permanent places of residence, Wang Hanbin said: At present there are many persons who are not in their registered permanent places of residence. The question of how to handle voting by such people is how to insure fully the citizens' right to vote. We have solicited the opinions of various quarters and considered the need to insure fully the citizens' fundamental right -- the right to vote.

The draft stipulates that voters who are working or living elsewhere and cannot return to their original electoral districts to vote during the voting period may, with the approval of electoral committees in their original places of residence, authorize in writing relatives or other persons who have the right to vote to cast their ballot on their behalf. Persons who have lived elsewhere for many years and, in fact, have moved away from their original places of residence but have not transferred their registration of residence may vote in the electoral districts of their present place of residence after they obtain voting qualification certificates from their original electoral districts. Some voters probably will take this opportunity to demand the solution of permanent residence problems. They should be told that voting and the transfer of permanent residence registration are two different matters, that the voter's certificate cannot be used as a basis for registering permanent residence.

He said: In light of our many years of practical experience in handling appeals connected with disagreements over voters' rosters, the draft stipulates that electoral committees responsible for registering voters will handle appeals connected with disagreements over voters' rosters and will resolve them.

Persons who lodge appeals may file suits with people's courts according to the "Law of Civil Procedure" if they are not satisfied with the electoral committees' decisions. Reports on unlawful acts during elections or complaints about such acts may be filed with the authorities according to relevant stipulations contained in the "Electoral Law."

He said: The draft stipulates that electoral committees may set up offices to handle specific electoral business, because direct elections at country and township levels generates a great deal of work. Because electoral offices are temporary offices that may be disbanded soon after the election, in the past civil affairs departments had to handle remaining details after it was over. At present all people's congresses at and above the county level have set up standing committees. Both the Constitution and the "Electoral Law" stipulate that standing committees of people's congresses at all levels handle electoral work. It is more convenient for county-level people's congress standing committees to handle election matters directly after the election ends.

Wang Hanbin said: In the light of our experience with direct elections, the draft stipulates that if the people's government of a county or autonomous county is located in a city, workers and staff members of party, government and mass organizations, enterprises and institutions under the county or autonomous county will take part in the election of deputies to the people's congress of the county or autonomous county rather than in such election of a city or city district so as to avoid repeated voting.

He said: Some enterprises and institutions that are located in townships, minority nationality townships or towns and are not subordinate to the people's government at the county level or below have a large number of workers and staff members. Their workers and staff members will account for a very large proportion of voters if they participate in township or town elections. Moreover, people's congresses at the township and town level primarily discuss rural questions which do not concern those enterprises and institutions. In light of this situation, the draft stipulates that workers and staff members of such enterprises and institutions may participate in the election of deputies to people's congresses at the county level rather than at the township and town level. This matter will be decided by the standing committee of a county-level people's congress in consultation with other organizations concerned.

He said: The draft stipulates that the size of the electoral district will be decided according to the principle that each district shall elect from one to three deputies. Our practical experience shows that it is inconvenient for voters to exercise their right to participate in direct elections if the electoral district is too large. Generally speaking, it is better for each district to elect one deputy. The present stipulation that each electoral district may elect one to three deputies has already taken into consideration the demands of various quarters. It is inadvisable to give special consideration to too many persons; therefore, the stipulation that each electoral district may elect from one to three deputies is feasible.

CITIES TAKE PART IN CIVILITY, COURTESY CAMPAIGN

OW032138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA) -- Armymen and civilians in Shijiazhuang, Hangzhou, Chengdu and Guangzhou are carrying out civility and courtesy activities in various ways in response to the call issued by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his radio and television speech.

On 27 February Gao Yang, first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, and other leading comrades of the party, government and army organizations cleaned public places and swept streets and lanes in Shijiazhuang City together with some 300,000 armymen and civilians. On the same day the masses of young people carried out a campaign for good services. They formed a number of service teams to cut hair, repair bicycles, tailor clothes, do welding work, treat ailments and render other services for the people in downtown areas all free of charge.

On 27 February in Hangzhou City, 200,000 young people took part in the activity known as "Early Spring Arrives at the West Lake" beginning the prelude to the second "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" campaign in that city. Early in the morning after a dazzling rain, young people appeared on streets, by the lake and in public parks to remove trash and beautify the environment. First Secretary of the Hangzhou City CPC Committee Chen Anyu, Mayor Zhou Feng and other leading comrades of the city did manual labor at a scenic spot in the Gushan Mountains.

Gao Feng, deputy secretary of the city CPC Committee, visited Suchunzhai Restaurant where he joined the waiters and waitresses in seating customers, serving them food and providing hot towels.

On 26 February, 500,000 armymen and civilians in Chengdu City cleaned areas where they are responsible for a clean environment. Over 1,000 medical personnel set up some 150 propaganda stations on main thoroughfares and at public places to disseminate public health knowledge.

In Guangzhou City, some 4,000 youths launched a campaign today to learn from Lei Feng, foster the new style, provide conveniences for and render services to people. They set up more than 600 service stations in the city to cut hair, tailor clothes and repair bicycles, electric appliances, motorcycles, clocks and watches for the masses either free of charge or less than half the regular rate. They also go to people's homes to repair water faucets and electric lighting systems. Service teams formed by public health departments and political and legal affairs departments provide physical examinations and legal consultation services for the masses.

SHANGHAI SUBURBS, OTHER AREAS COOPERATE

OW031331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0022 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Shanghai, 28 Feb (XINHUA) -- Breaking regional barriers, various counties in suburban Shanghai, taking advantage of available technology, equipment and capital, are actively developing various forms of economic cooperation with areas, counties and communes in other provinces and cities. They have discussed 86 possible cooperative and joint-management projects with more than 40 counties in 18 provinces, cities and autonomous regions including Anhui, Jiangsu, Yunnan, Guangxi, Fujian, Jiangxi, Beijing and Tianjin. Contracts for 32 of those projects have been signed and have gone into effect.

Running cooperative and joint-management projects, according to the principle of complementing one's weakness with others' strong points, suburban Shanghai counties will help other parties exploit and utilize their local natural resources, establish factories, develop aquatic breeding and crop cultivation and train technicians. In return, suburban Shanghai counties will obtain from other parties fodder -- which is currently short -- energy resources, manufactured goods or a certain proportion of their profits.

Ten counties in Shanghai's suburban areas recently signed an investment agreement with Shanxi Province under which they will invest 40 million yuan in a project for 2 million dun of coal to be supplied within 5 years by concerned areas in this province.

CPC BOOK ON PARTY ORGANIZATION WORK PUBLISHED

OW030610 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0010 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA) -- A book entitled "Questions and Answers About the Party's Organizational Work," compiled by the Research Office and the Organizational Bureau under the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, has been published by the People's Publishing House.

This book was compiled under the guidance of the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on party building, in light of the new party constitution and relevant party documents and on the basis of a summing-up of both positive and negative experiences on the organizational front since the founding of the PRC. It particularly expounds and answers questions about basic tasks of the party's organizational work, the main functions and responsibilities of the Organization Department, cadre policy and requirements, the transfer, appointment and removal of cadres, work among old cadres, the organizational system, leading bodies, supervision over party members and recruitment of new party members in the new period. It is a systematic teaching material on organizational work.

YU QIULI WRITES 'IN MEMORY OF COMRADE XU LIQING'

HK030751 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by Yu Qiuli: "His Loyalty Unwavering, He was a Man of Justice -- In Memory of Comrade Xu Liqing"]

[Text] Comrade Xu Liqing has passed away. I am deeply grieved over his death.

Comrade Liqing was director of the military's Political Department in the Red Army period. During the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war he held the post of political commissar from a brigade column to a large unit. After the PRC's founding he assumed the office of deputy head of the General Cadre Section of the CPC Military Commission, deputy director of the General Political Department and political commissar of the greater military area. In the five decades of his revolutionary career, from a soldier to a general and from basic levels to the General Department, he went through all kinds of hardships and difficulties and was tested in long revolutionary struggles. He had rich working experience in the Army and capability in military command. He had overall leading ability and also professional speciality in departmental work. He rendered many meritorious services in the war years and contributed to the building of the Army -- particularly in political and cadre work -- in the socialist period. He had a noble character and firm party spirit. The vast number of commanders and fighters of our Army, including many veteran comrades, all respect him highly.

I became acquainted with Comrade Liqing during the Yetaishan counterattack at the last stage of the war of resistance against Japan. This was a battle of great significance. It smashed the attempt of KMT reactionaries to seize the central Shaanxi plain, to suppress the counterattack of our Shaanxi-Ningxia border region troops against the Japanese aggressors and to proceed to their plot to launch an all-out civil war. At that time he was around 30 and the political commissar of the new Fourth Brigade. I was working in the 358th Brigade. We fought shoulder to shoulder throughout the war of liberation and participated in some major battles to defend Yanan and liberate the northeast. Friendship forged in wartime is sincere and the impression left is profound. After the PRC's founding we were both transferred to Beijing and often met each other and exchanged opinions on work. Through a long period of contacts, particularly through the decade-long internal turmoil and the historical turn, our mutual understanding and friendship was further deepened.

The very first impression he gave me was that he was gentle, simple and unadorned, and a man of modesty, prudence and lack of ostentation. We often met together, sometimes in battlefields or on marches. While getting along with neighboring troops, he always placed himself in the position of learning from others. In fact, the unit he was in had a very good style and could fight tough battles. He firmly carried out instructions and orders from higher levels and never argued or complained about difficulties. He could stand the test of victory and also setbacks. In times of victory he never claimed credit for himself but attributed the success to the CPC Central Committee, to Chairman Mao's wise strategic decision, to the correct command of General Commander Peng and leaders of the Field Army, to the cooperation of neighboring troops, to the bravery of the troops and to the support of the masses. In times of defeat he never blamed others, but made sincere self-criticism and stressed summing up experience and lessons so as to create conditions for winning the next battle. He was "not dizzy with success nor discouraged by failure," which indicated the maturity and manner of a senior cadre.

The more I saw of him the more I came to understand him. The deepest impression was in the Xifu campaign. That was a very tough battle. The enemy was several times more numerous than us. We met strong enemies in the front, were pursued from the rear and attacked from the flanks. In such a perilous situation he was ordered with some commanders to cover the Field Army's headquarters and aid neighboring troops. After fighting heroically, headquarters and neighboring troops got out of danger, but Comrade Liqing's troops were tightly encircled by the enemy. While breaking out of the encirclement he ordered the troops to leave first, while he himself led a few comrades to cover the retreat. They had no food to eat or water to drink. Their bullets were also nearly used up, but they persisted in fighting on until their task was accomplished. In this battle I discovered his spirit of fearing no sacrifice at critical junctures and bravely stepping forward for the situation of the whole. Under his gentle and modest appearance he had a loyal, firm and indomitable character. He was trustworthy and a man who could be entrusted with important tasks.

I think it is practical to evaluate Comrade Liqing with his loyalty toward the party. He was a delegate to the Seventh CPC Congress. While examining his qualifications as a delegate and investigating his behavior when he was working in the general hospital of the Fourth Front Army of the Red Army, Comrade Zhang Qinqiu, who once served as director of the Political Department of the Fourth Front Army, wrote a testimonial for him.

The general idea of the testimonial goes: The hospital work was very hard, particularly under adverse circumstances, our defeat in war, no rear to retreat to and short supply of goods, it was more difficult to perform this work. Confronting such a situation, Comrade Liqing could tide over the crisis and accomplish his task, which showed his loyalty to the party and revolution. It is thus clear that this character of Comrade Liqing long ago was known to a number of old cadres who were acquainted with the situation. In a fierce battle, when he was political commissar of the General Public Health Department of the Fourth Front Army of the Red Army, Comrade Liqing was ordered to lead a number of wounded soldiers pretending to be combat troops to attract the enemy and cover our main force. This was another sacrificial task. However, he undertook it without hesitation. He upheld the party's principled stand and also withstood the test even under the special historical condition of the "Great Cultural Revolution."

Comrade Liqing valued unity and had wide contact with comrades from all areas. He was broad-minded, honest and kind, and affable. He had brotherly affection to comrades and treated others equally. This merit and strongpoint of Comrade Liqing was generally acknowledged by everyone. He also insisted on principle. He was firm but gentle. He could give way, exercise patience and restraint on minor matters. However, he was not vague on major matters of principle. He would not gloss over his own views or casually subscribe to other's view or even trim his sails. He dared to uphold whatever was correct up to the end. Many comrades had this appraisal of Comrade Liqing: He is a fine comrade who practiced unity and also insisted on principle.

As a leading comrade, such moral character as Comrade Liqing's is quite valuable. This precisely was one of the important reasons why he could conduct the party's cadre work well. He adhered to the party's cadre policy and was just and upright. He treated cadres at various localities and in all areas of work equally without discrimination and regardless of relationship. He consistently helped to "unite people coming from all corners of the country" and strongly opposed the appointment of people on the basis of favoritism. He did cadre work for several decades but he never took advantage of his power to seek privileges. Comrade Liqing handled affairs impartially and could unite a wide range of cadres. He enjoyed immense popular support in this respect.

He cherished cadres and cared for comrades with great solicitude. He often said: Those who have not committed mistakes must show concern for those who have. No matter where he went, he would visit veteran comrades in cadres' sanatoriums and see the wives and children of martyrs. He had no prejudice against comrades who made mistakes. His criticism was serious but also practical. He never put himself in a commanding position or used too drastic words, but educated them by reason and moved them by feelings, so that they could receive education and also be optimistic.

Unity is the strength and vitality of the party. The magnificent cause of communism can be attained only by uniting all people that can be united in making common efforts. Comrade Liqing knew this well.

Although Comrade Liqing was born in a small producer peasant family, he studied hard and remolded himself conscientiously through the long term of revolutionary struggle. He made strict demands on himself in accordance with the criteria for a party member, and until he assumed a relatively high leadership post, he did not slacken in the least his self-cultivation in party spirit. His utter devotion to others without any thought of himself was shown in his consideration for the cause of the party and interests of the people, and never seeking personal fame, gains or privileges. Besides being strict with himself, he also demanded that his wife and children act the same way. Therefore, it is not out of order to say that he was a man of justice.

Comrade Liqing was not a perfect man. However, he sought and practiced in a down-to-earth manner throughout his life all due virtue of a Communist Party member. He wrote his history of being worthy of the glorious title of a communist fighter with his practical deeds. While he was seriously ill I visited him several times. He was moved to tears when I told him about the party organization and some old comrades' appraisal of him. I was also deeply grieved. Our party needs such a good comrade and he ought to have lived longer.

Cherishing the memory of the dead means cherishing hopes for the living. Comrade Xu Liqing is worth learning from. Let us encourage each other in our endeavours.

LABOR MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CONTRACT LABOR

OW280026 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] The Ministry of Labor and Personnel recently issued a circular urging positive efforts in implementing the labor contract system. The circular points out that China's current labor employment system, with regular workers as the main force, has in fact become an unconditional life-employment system. This system, coupled with the egalitarianism in distribution, has created serious problems such as the "iron rice bowl" and "eating in the same pot as everyone else," and has seriously fettered the productive forces.

The circular points out that the basic purpose of the labor contract system is to eliminate the "iron rice bowl" and the practice of "eating in the same pot" and truly to implement the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work," thereby fully arousing the people's socialist enthusiasm and liberating productive forces. The basic characteristic of the labor contract system is the stipulation of rights and obligations of both laborer and employer by means of labor contracts in order to integrate responsibility, rights and interests under one system.

The labor contract system is a major renovation in labor employment and must therefore be implemented resolutely and in an orderly way. The circular says that the labor contract system is applicable to units both under the ownership by the whole people and under collective ownership at and above the prefectural and county levels and to both technical and nontechnical workers. At present the labor contract system will be applied mainly to newly recruited workers.

The circular says that in employing workers under the contract system, units under the ownership of the whole people and units under the collective ownership at and above prefectural and county levels must be based on actual production or work needs and must comply with state labor plans to recruit as many unemployed urban youths who have received vocational training as possible.

The circular points out that in implementing the labor contract system, renovations in the wage, welfare, insurance and other systems are also needed. Under identical conditions, if a contract worker works harder and makes greater contributions than a regular worker, his wage should also be higher than that of the regular worker. The circular says that being part of the working class and masters of enterprises just regular workers are, contract workers should enjoy the same rights as regular workers in applying for party or CYL membership, joining trade unions or participating in political study and technical or operation training.

KEY STATE PROJECTS TO BE SUPPLIED BY CONTRACT

OW252054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA) -- All materials and equipment needed by the 14 key state projects in the coal, petroleum and hydroelectric power industries will be supplied according to a contract system, instead of going through the cumbersome, time-consuming, red-tape procedures prevalent in the past, according to Li Kaixin, director of the State Bureau of Materials and Equipment. This system will be extended to material supply in other fields, the director said here today.

Under this system, the materials and equipment department will conclude supply agreements with construction units and the materials and equipment may be obtained in places nearest the construction sites. This represents a reform in the supply system in capital construction, Li Kaixin said. Under this arrangement materials and equipment will be made available according to the designs and the pace of construction, thus accelerating the turnover time of materials and cutting transport fees.

In the past, a construction unit had to file an application for materials supply with the responsible ministry and then submit the application to the state planning and economic commissions; they would grant approval according to state plans and authorize the State Bureau of Materials and Equipment to supply the materials or equipment in question.

For the time being, the director said, the contract system will cover only rolled steel, timber, cement, glass, paint, steel dies and other materials under unified disposition of the state, and bricks, tiles, sand and stone and sanitary supplies managed by localities.

The new practice has been in operation in some localities over the past few years. Some places, such as Changzhou in Jiangsu Province practiced the open market system for the supply of materials and equipment. Since 1979, the city opened some 30 such markets where enterprises and individuals can get materials and equipment they need as they do in other shops.

YAO YILIN ESTABLISHES NORTHEAST COAL CORPORATION

OW280649 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 26 Feb 83

[By reporters Qu Jianchong and Huang Fengchu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Feb (XINHUA) -- The recently established Northeast-Nei Monggol Integrated Coal Industry Corporation was organized in only 24 days -- from 17 December 1982 when the Ministry of Coal Industry received the State Council's approval for setting up the corporation to 10 January 1983 when the corporation was formally opened.

The formation of the Northeast-Nei Monggol Integrated Coal Industry Corporation involved dozens of production, capital construction, geological, designing, manufacturing and education enterprises and establishments of the coal industries in Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang and Nei Monggol. It also involved the abolition of the three provincial coal mining administrations in Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang and the organization of new leading bodies and working organs which involved the assignment of more than 600 cadres. What are the major experiences of accomplishing such a widely involved and difficult organizational task in only 24 days? We interviewed comrades of the Ministry of Coal Industry who were responsible for organizing the corporation.

From information provided by the ministry's relevant leading comrades, we felt that there were three main experiences:

1. To work for the four modernizations, we must have the spirit to seize every minute and second, stress work efficiency and never wait until tomorrow to do what can be done today. From the time schedule of the corporation's preparatory work, we saw the working spirit of the Ministry of Coal Industry in acting vigorously and speedily to meet the urgent need of the state.

On 3 December 1982 Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council, called a meeting of relevant comrades of the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power and the Ministry of Coal Industry; decided to approve the formation of the Northeast-Nei Monggol Integrated Coal Industry Corporation; and instructed the Ministry of Coal Industry to draft a reply on behalf of the State Council.

On 4 and 5 December, the Ministry of Coal Industry drafted a reply for the State Council. On the morning of 6 December, Minister Gao Yangwen signed the reply. Between 1000 on 6 December and 1000 on 7 December, responsible comrades of the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power signed their names to the reply. On the morning of 7 December, the Ministry of Coal Industry submitted the draft reply which had been signed by the commissions and ministries concerned to the State Council. On 9 December, leading comrades of the State Council signed the document.

On 11-14 December, Gao Yangwen went to Hohhot to discuss the establishment of the corporation with leading comrades of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. On 17 December the Ministry of Coal Industry received a document from the State Council. On the same day, Vice Minister Yu Hongwen went to Harbin to exchange views with leading comrades of Heilongjiang. On 18 December, preparations for the corporation began in Changchun. On 19 December, Yu Hongwen exchanged views with leading comrades of Jilin Province on establishing the corporation. On 18-23 December, the organization and personnel of the corporation and the transfer of work from the coal administrations of the three northeast provinces to the corporation were studied and determined.

On 24 December, Yu Hongwen went to Shenyang to exchange views with leading comrades of Liaoning Province. From 24 December 1982 to 2 January 1983, the leading preparatory groups carried out the transfer of production and construction work. On 3 January, 53 department-level cadres all reported for work at the corporation on schedule. On 8 January, all the cadres -- more than 160 -- below the department level reported for duty on schedule. On 10 January, an inauguration meeting for the corporation was held in Changchun City, and the corporation formally began its operations.

2. Leading cadres must take the lead in acting vigorously and speedily.

3. There must be close coordination between all the units concerned.

ZHANG AIPING HAILS ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY ROLE

HK040336 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0835 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Yesterday, at a meeting of electronics industry bureau chiefs, National Defense Minister Zhang Aiping said: The electronics industry has a great bearing on the modernization of national defense and of the national economy as a whole.

It must catch up with the advanced world level as soon as possible. We should not just try to achieve this in 3 to 5 years' time; rather, we should strive to achieve marked developments in this industry every year and speed the development year after year.

He said: To develop the electronics industry it is necessary to conduct unified organization and leadership, carry out close cooperation, concentrate all strength and make breakthroughs at key points. The development of sophisticated products will help promote the production of ordinary electronics products. It is necessary to coordinate the links of scientific research, trial production and mass production and make them dovetail properly. We should also pay attention to concentrating strength and making breakthroughs at key points. In this way we will not take too long to promote the electronics industry rapidly to the advanced level.

When reviewing the development of China's electronics industry he said: The electronics industry has made important contributions to development of the national economy and national defense industry, particularly in the field of developing strategic weapons and equipment. The 10 years of domestic turmoil widened the gap between us and advanced nations. However, China's electronics industry has had a certain foundation and strong technical strength. At present the electronics industry has one of the strongest production and scientific research contingents among various industrial sectors in China. We should have confidence in our strength. Our purpose of learning from other nation's experience is to promote our own development and produce more high-quality products. In the future, we will make greater efforts to develop the electronics industry. We will make our weapons and military equipment attain a high electronic standard. We will also turn out more and better products to satisfy people's needs in their material and cultural lives. Our electronic products must be updated and improved with each passing day.

PRC TRADEMARK LAW ENTERS INTO EFFECT

OW030535 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] The PRC Trademark Law, which is closely related to industrial and commercial enterprises and the people's life in our country, will go into effect on 1 March.

The new Trademark Law, one of our country's important economic laws, was adopted by the 24th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee last year. It protects the patent of trademarks and defines this patent as an enterprises' industrial production right. This law includes explicit stipulations on application for, and approval of, the use of a trademark and on its transfer. It stipulates that illegal acts of infringing on others' patent by using counterfeit trademarks shall be dealt with according to law and, in serious cases, shall be investigated for criminal liability.

Detailed rules on implementation of the Trademark Law and regulations on control over the printing or making of trademarks will be laid down in order to enforce this law effectively.

TRADE SOCIETY HOLDS THEORY, STRATEGY SEMINAR

HK281102 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Hong Geng [3126 6342]: "China International Trade Society Holds Seminar on Socialist Foreign Trade Theory; Strategy"]

[Text] Recently, the China International Trade Society held a seminar in Kuming on socialist foreign trade and strategy.

Many participants held that the strategic goal in China's import and export business by the end of this century is feasible. The important strategic points must be centered on changing the structure of the export goods and upgrading the quality of the export goods. The present structure of "light industry, heavy industry, agriculture" should be changed to "heavy industry, light industry, agriculture." It is necessary to continuously and vigorously develop the production and export of light industrial and textile products. Due to the limited volume of the international market in light industrial and textile products, we must vigorously develop mechanical, electrical and mineral products in the long run. The relationship between imports and exports must be properly handled. In carrying out the import business, we must make overall arrangements in accordance with the practical requirement of economic construction. We cannot engage in blind importing merely for the purpose of utilizing the surplus of foreign exchange, nor should we refuse to expand exports resulting from the failure to take advantage of the current favorable international situation. Markets should be varied and great efforts should be made to open up new markets.

Regarding strategic steps, many participants held that because of the limited capability of production of the export goods in the first 10 years, the speed of development should be relatively low, but the scale and growth rate of the import business must exceed that of the export business. It is necessary to maintain a proper trade deficit and utilize foreign capital to vigorously develop key construction projects and carry out technological transformation, thus strengthening the capability of production of our country. In the second 10 years, the speed of development of foreign trade must increase in accordance with the development of production, and the scale and growth rate of the export business must exceed that of the import business.

Regarding economic results in foreign trade, all the participants held that it is necessary to give consideration to both macroeconomic results and microeconomic results and, when contradictions arise between the two, it is necessary to treat macroeconomic results as dominant while taking into account microeconomic results. In assessing economic results in foreign trade, we must make a concrete analysis of the losses in current foreign trade and distinguish between internal and external causes, and between losses resulting from the failure of policies and losses resulting from the failure of business operation. The losses in current foreign trade are caused by the failure of policies, but foreign trade departments must also continuously improve business operation.

Many participants believed that it is to our advantage to speed up our country's economic development by utilizing foreign funds. At present, there are various difficulties in utilizing foreign funds, many of which are caused by the management system and must be solved in the process of reforms. On the whole, achievements have been made in the pilot project of reforming the system of foreign trade in recent years. However, there are still quite a few contradictions. The three main contradictions are: 1) the contradiction between unified plan, unified policy, being united to deal with external affairs and arousing enthusiasm from various fields; 2) the contradiction of the foreign trade system meeting the needs of the system of domestic planned economy and meeting the changeable needs of the markets of the capitalist world; and 3) the contradiction between creating more foreign exchange and creating more profits in foreign trade. Sometimes there appeared the phenomena of creating more foreign exchange yet less profits or even losses. The proper solution of the three contradictions will greatly benefit the development of China's foreign trade.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'SOCIALIST UNIFIED MARKET'

HK020926 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Ying Guang [2503 0342]: "On Socialist Unified Market"]

[Text] Along with the completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, a socialist market has begun to take shape in our country. However, has a unified socialist market emerged? Generally speaking, in theory the market has already emerged. However, the more than 20 years of actual economic life has proved that a unified socialist market has not really emerged. For a long time the practice of separating rural and urban areas and local blockades has existed and even seriously existed in some localities to circulate free of obstacles throughout our country. In this sense, until now a unified socialist market has not really emerged.

The emergence of a unified market is of great importance for our economic and social development.

Under the conditions of a feudal separatist rule a large number of tax office branches were set up. This seriously hindered the circulation of commodities, development of commodity production and the economy of the whole society. The fact that the bourgeoisie has been able to create, in less than a century, a productive force that is greater than ever, is very closely related to the emergence of a unified domestic market and the creation of a world market. It was precisely the expansion of the market at home and abroad, the increase in demand, and the development of competition that speeded up the occurrence of the industrial revolution.

A socialist society is founded on the public ownership of the means of production. Its market should and can be to a great extent unified, more so than a capitalist one, and thus promote the smooth development of the economy. However, why have we failed to achieve this? There are many different reasons. The most important reason is our long-standing neglect of commodity circulation and production in our ideological and theoretical fields and the prolonged existence in our economic structure of what we now are used to calling department ownership and area ownership.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, along with the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system and the development of diversified economies, the percentage of commodities in our agricultural products has unexpectedly and markedly increased. Along with the implementation of the policy of economic readjustment, the output of industrial consumer goods has sharply increased. The economic situation is very heartening. Under this situation, people more and more keenly feel the serious evils of the division of and blockade in the market. Agricultural products cannot enter urban areas without obstructions, nor can industrial products enter rural areas without obstructions. Some commodities produced in area A cannot be transported and sold in area B, while some commodities produced in area B cannot enter the market in area A. The practice that "goods are unmarketable for the producers, but in short supply in the area of consumers" has become a common occurrence. News about backward enterprises being protected and advanced ones being pushed out is often reported. Countless facts have proved that if we do not carry out structural reform to thoroughly put an end to the division of and blockade in our market and earnestly establish a really unified socialist market, the vigorous trend of the development of our industry and agriculture will certainly be seriously blocked.

We are deeply confident that under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th party congress and the party's principle of reform, a unified socialist market that promotes the vigorous development of industrial and agricultural production is bound to really emerge.

BEIJING COMMENTARY DISCUSSES MARKET REGULATIONS

OW250346 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Station commentary: "Effectively Manage and Invigorate Peasant Market Trade in Urban and Rural Areas"]

[Text] The regulations on the management of peasant market trade in urban and rural areas, promulgated by the State Council, are the first of their kind in our country. They are also an important guarantee for invigorating peasant market trade and maintaining economic order on the market.

Peasant market trade in urban and rural areas is a component of the unified socialist market in our country. Peasant market trade has been restored and developed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. There are now approximately more than 40,000 peasant markets in the country's urban and rural areas. With the readjustment of the state purchase and marketing policy and the reform of the commodity circulation system, peasant market trade in urban and rural areas is bound to develop considerably. This calls for continuing to uphold the principle of ensuring flexible control and orderly and lively activity on the market.

On the one hand, we should further emancipate our minds, adopt a less rigid policy and ensure a free flow of commodities in order to promote commodity production. On the other hand, while implementing the regulations on the management of peasant market trade in urban and rural areas, we should educate large numbers of traders to abide strictly by the state purchase and marketing policy and the relevant laws and decrees, and to engage in legitimate commercial activities within the bounds permitted by the law.

The management of peasant market trade in urban and rural areas involves many people. It is hoped that industrial and commercial administration departments at various levels, under the leadership of local governments and in coordination with the other departments concerned, will check on the implementation of the related policies and ensure the sound development of peasant market trade in urban and rural areas under the guidance of the state plan.

PEASANTS WELCOME RESULTS OF CONTRACTING SYSTEM

HK04108 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 4 Mar 83 p 2

["Special to CHINA DAILY by Huang Daoxia]

[Text] China's peasants have welcomed the confirmation of the contracting system in the new Constitution.

Since its inception in 1979, the system has raised peasant incomes and living standards.

One result has been an increase in the quality and variety of food.

Also, peasants' purchasing power has increased. For every 10 households there are now 4.4 bicycles, 2.8 sewing machines, 4.2 radios and 5.5 watches.

Thirdly, house-building has increased. In the last three years a total of 1.5 billion square metres were built, and the average living space is now 10 square metres per person.

Fourthly, bank savings have risen in rural areas. They reached 16.95 billion yuan last year, more than twice that of 1978.

Fifthly, the peasants' culture life has been enriched. There are now more than 4,000 cinemas in the small towns, with 50 million moviegoers every day.

Traditionally, Chinese farming was run on a family scale with little clear-cut division of labour. Results were achieved by intensive farming.

This system no longer suited China's needs, and by last October, 92 percent of production accounting units had adopted the contracting system.

The contracting system provided peasants with the freedom to farm the land they contract, but at the same time they are not allowed by the Constitution to sell, lease, transfer or waste the land, which is owned by the state.

They have the duty first to sell their output to the state and the commune, but they can keep surplus output. Allowed a freer hand in farming, the peasants can now make full use of their talent and skill.

POWER MINISTER ON NEED FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

OWO31416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March (XINHUA) -- Li Peng, first vice-minister of water resources and electric power, says that rural electrification is essential to quadruple the industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century, and that greater efforts should be made to step up development of small hydroelectric power stations.

During an interview with XINHUA, he proposed three criteria for rural electrification: first, whether over 90 percent of the peasants have electricity for lighting, broadcasting and television; second, whether electricity is available for irrigation and drainage, grain and sideline products processing and rural industries; and third, whether electricity is available for cooking in 20 percent of the households in the fairly developed areas.

He said that about 200 kilowatt-hours of electricity per person per year will be needed to meet the standards which are in keeping with the goal of heightened living standards of the peasants set for the end of this century.

At present, the vice-minister noted, China's rural areas consumed about 45 billion KWH of electricity per year, available to a little over 50 percent the peasant population for lighting, grain processing, irrigation and drainage and rural enterprises. Localities where electricity is not available are mainly mountainous areas, livestock breeding and remote regions as well as less-developed places where minority people live.

Rural electrification will be achieved mainly by developing small hydroelectric power stations and, in some places, by making use of wind energy through both state and collective or individual efforts, he said. Water power reserves in rural China total 70 million kilowatts, but only about 8 million KW have been utilized, accounting for about 11 percent. Of the more than 2,000 counties, 1,100 have water power reserves exceeding 10,000 kilowatts. Development of small hydroelectric power stations in these counties is not only practicable but also most economical, the vice-minister said.

He revealed that the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power will select 100 counties in southern China, where demonstration projects will be built. He urged all other counties to map out a development plan.

In addition, much potential in the existing small hydropower stations and water conservancy projects remains to be tapped, including building regulatory reservoirs for their power stations, expanding generating capacities of some power stations, installing low water head generating units in some water conservancy projects. In order to accelerate construction of small hydroelectric power stations, the vice-minister said, it is necessary to institute the responsibility system to provide incentives and raise work efficiency. Individual peasants who have the financial strength should be encouraged to build small power stations to make use of whatever water power available, or they may pool funds or invest in collective projects.

DENG DESIGNS MASTHEAD OF NEW EDUCATION WEEKLY

OW010643 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0022 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (XINHUA) -- With the approval of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Education has decided to publish ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO [CHINESE EDUCATION NEWS]. Its first issue will be published on a trial basis on 3 March.

The masthead of ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO was written by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his own handwriting.

ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO is a special national newspaper dealing with education. It primarily will propagate the party's and government's guidance, principles, policies and measures on education. It will report on educational events and experience, publicize advanced persons on the education front and introduce scientific theories on education. It will also reflect educational workers' views and demands, probe into various problems, promote educational reform and improve the quality of education. It will serve the purposes of training -- still better -- workers with both socialist consciousness and knowledge and construction personnel who are both socialist-minded and vocationally proficient, and of building socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core.

ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO will begin trial publication in March and will be formally published in the second half of this year. It will be published weekly during the trial period.

JIANGSU CITIES BEGIN JURISDICTION OVER COUNTIES

OW032122 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Report by Yin Xuecheng]

[Text] Nanjing, 1 Mar (XINHUA) -- Ten cities in Jiangsu directly under provincial jurisdiction, namely Suzhou, Wuxi, Changzhou, Zhenjiang, Nantong, Xuzhou, Lianyungang, Yangzhou, Yancheng and Huaiyin, began their work today under the new system of cities exercising jurisdiction over surrounding counties. From now on all counties in the province, including those of Nanjing City, will be under the jurisdiction of 11 cities.

In January of this year, the State Council approved the implementation of a new system for cities to exercise jurisdiction over surrounding counties in Jiangsu Province. In early February, the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government held a meeting to study concrete measures for the implementation of this new system and made initial adjustments to the leading bodies of the above 10 cities. In principle, all prefectural administrative offices are abolished on 1 March. As regards those administrative offices without city-level organizations, their names will remain temporarily until the new city people's governments have been established.

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO ZHANG ZHONGLIANG

OW032216 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Today responsible party, government and Army comrades and representatives of personnel of provincial organizations paid their last respects to the remains of Comrade Zhang Zhongliang, a long-tested outstanding party member and loyal communist fighter.

After Comrade Zhang Zhongliang passed away, Comrades Peng Zhen, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Peng Chong, Bo Yibo and Liu Lanta sent condolence messages.

Draped with a flag of the Communist Party of China, the remains of Comrade Zhang Zhongliang lay in the midst of flowers. A black streamer hung in the funeral hall with these words: With deep grief, we mourn for Comrade Zhang Zhongliang. In front of the remains lay condolence messages and wreaths received from the Central Advisory Commission, and the Organization Department and the General Office of the CPC Central Committee. Wreaths were also presented by the NPC Standing Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the Nanjing PLA units, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee and the Jiangsu Provincial Military District. The Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, the Qinghai Provincial People's Government, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Yaodian County CPC Committee in Shaanxi also sent condolence messages and wreaths.

Among those paying last respects to Comrade Zhang Zhongliang's remains were Rong Gaotang, secretary general of the Central Advisory Commission, and Feng Ling, representative of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, who came to Nanjing from Beijing for this purpose, and Zhang Guosheng, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, and Liang Changhan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Qinghai Provincial People's Congress, who arrived on a special trip to Nanjing. Others present on the occasion were Liao Hensheng, member of the CPC Central Committee; and Jiang Weiqing, Liu Shenyuan and Hui Yuyu, members of the Central Advisory Commission who were currently in Nanjing; as well as responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Xu Jiatun, Liu Lin, Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Zhou Ze, Guan Wenwei, Chu Jiang and Bao Houchang; representative of the Nanjing PLA units (Yuan Zhimin); responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District Lin Yousheng and Peng Bo; and responsible persons of Nanjing City Wang Bingshi and (Xu Jian).

Comrade Zhang Zhongliang was born into a middle peasant family in Yaoxian County, Shaanxi Province, in 1907. He was a member of the Central Advisory Commission, a deputy to the Fifth NPC, an advisor of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

At 1500 the leading party, government and Army comrades paid a silent tribute before the remains of Comrade Zhang Zhongliang. They also expressed sympathy to Comrade Zhang Zhongliang's widow, Yang Zhilan, and his children.

After the ceremony, Comrade Zhang Zhongliang's remains were sent to the Nanjing (Shizigang) funeral parlor for cremation by responsible persons of the funeral committee, offices concerned and his family members. In accordance with Comrade Zhang Zhongliang's will and his family's opinion, the ashes will be dropped into the Chang Jiang.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ZHEJIANG HOUSEHOLD CONTRACTING

HK040857 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 83 p 5

[Article by Shen Shiwei [3088 0013 3634] and Yu Yunda [5713 0061 6671]: "Raise Household Contract System to a New Level"]

[Text] The implementation of the all-round contract system in the villages of Jinhua Prefecture in Zhejiang Province saw the propagation and establishment of a kinds of specialized service industries related to such things as plant protection, water conservation and irrigation, agricultural machinery, raising of rice seedlings and so forth. Thus individual peasants families' difficulties were solved and the household contract system was gradually integrated with specialization and socialized production, thereby promoting further development in agricultural by-product industries.

Last year in Jinhua Prefecture, Zhejiang Province, there were enormous increases in grain production and such major economic crops as tea, silkworms, cotton, sugarcane, rapeseed and oranges all completed and exceeded the levels set for purchases by the state and thus the region's overall agricultural output value rose a further 12 percent of the basis of the previous year's highest levels ever. The increases in agricultural production filled the peasants with joy. In Jianglang commune and Quzhou Town garden commune, the party Secretary Comrade Dong Chaocai invited between 10 and 20 commune members to provide exact accounting of the revenue of every household. Among every 10 or so households, the majority of people's annual average income had risen by 100 or 200 yuan, while the lowest increases were around 60 yuan and the very highest average increases were 400 or 500 yuan. At the end of the year Quzhou published a piece of literary writing concerning their efforts, the last two sentences of which read: "In building a new village we must not backtrack. In developing a new vista we must take the new road." What is this new road? It is the integration of the household contracting system with specialization and socialized production.

New Demands After Implementation of All-Round Contract System

In the winter of the year before last, Jinhua region implemented the system of responsibility involving contracting work to the households, as demanded by the masses and thus production enthusiasm among commune workers soared, and last spring's grain harvest proved extremely good. During this time many cadres began to slacken in their work, feeling that with the land contracted out to households and separate contracts handed out, there was very little work for them to do. The facts of the situation rectified this erroneous thinking very quickly.

In April, when the first rice seedlings were planted, the first problems emerged. There was a serious water shortage problem in the area. Furthermore, some tractors which had been contracted out to individuals were still being delivered by the time spring sowing season arrived, and thus those households which did not own cows were having to look everywhere to try and buy or borrow one. After the planting of the rice seedlings the area was hit by insects. Many commune members did not know how to combat them. Some people described the scene at the time in a three-line verse "We broke our backs finding water, overworked the cows and everyone worried themselves sick about the insects." At this point something new emerged. Chihuai commune in Kaihua Prefecture, Biampi mountain region, announced the contracted rice seedling growing tasks of the rice seedling company. Having realized that many commune members did not know how to grow rice seedlings, some rice seedling experts and members of the agricultural sciences station in the commune got together and set up this rice seedling growing company. The rice seedlings they produced were healthy and strong with well-developed roots, and thus were greatly appreciated by the commune members. Once the regional party committee learned of these events they immediately expressed support for this creative and dynamic spirit of the masses, suggesting that similar companies handling other specialized areas should also be set up, thus providing technological help and services for the all-round contract system.

By solving these new problems and investigating these new roads, the knowledge and understanding of the prefectural party committee has gradually improved and widened. When faced with a new problem the first move of the party committee is to see whether or not the masses can handle the affair individually on a household basis. They then go all out to allow the masses to handle the problem alone. If the masses are unable to do so, or take irrational steps to do so, then the leading cadres step in to help. With practical development, the prefectural party committee has come to investigate and analyze the actual situation in the area with more and more depth, basing their understanding on the need to develop commodity production and thus continuing to investigate the mutual integration of the household contracting system with specialization and socialized production as a new road for the development of socialist agriculture. With 20 years of collective labor, most peasants cannot be expected to grasp all the skills of agricultural production from planting to harvesting as well as pre- and post-production work. Thus in the last few years the one-sidedness of single management has been broken down and in addition to the planting industry there is now breeding, handicrafts and by-product processing, all of which have become separate and independent ventures. Within the planting industry there is a certain amount of division of labor and thus in many production brigades seeding, tractor-plowing, irrigation and plant protection have all, to different extents, become specialized areas. The whole region has built a fairly comprehensive irrigation and drainage system and now 88 percent of the total tilling area is efficiently irrigated and drained. Every 4 mu of land requires one agricultural horsepower. The whole region makes use of a technical team composed of around 20,000 specialists as well as a group of grassroots cadres with a certain level of management and technological know-how. The Jinhua party committee feels that by making use of these effective measures and setting up specialized companies, after the all-round contract system of responsibilities has been fully implemented, agriculture will see development towards specialization, socialization and modernized production.

From spring until October of last year, Jinhua region had already set up around 1,000 specialized companies. Of these, 438 dealt with plant protection, contracted to be responsible for around 800,000 mu of land. There were 246 irrigation companies, responsible for a total of 1.5 million mu of land. Agricultural machinery service companies totaled 224, responsible for 600,000 mu of land, while there were 84 seed planting companies, responsible for healthy crops throughout the region. Fodder companies numbered 22, while rice seedling planting companies numbered 38.

Other companies began to appear, such as means of production service stations, labor service companies and so forth. In addition some areas were in the process of setting up similar specialized technological service companies dealing with such things as silkworms, sugarcane, tea and bamboo. Some very well run service companies, such as in Quzhou Town garden commune, which included irrigation, seed production, agricultural machinery, plant protection and means of production supply services companies, together made up a coordinated process industry serving the agricultural households and ensuring that the households contracted to till the land could do so well.

Uphold Restructuring; No Going Back to Old Ways

In the past many people have expressed fear at the implementation of the family contract system, feeling that it will chain the labor force to the fields **thereby** influencing the development of multi-management. After the setting up of the various specialized service companies in Junhua Prefecture, around 30 to 40 percent of households were contracted, leaving a large amount of the work force to carry out multi-management. Last year, the whole region made use of 130,000 mu to set up orange and mulberry orchards and tea plantations, equal to the sum of the 3 previous years. All the industries such as seed planting, handicrafts, seed cultivation and so forth saw the emergence of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs all with extremely high commodity rates; in addition a few small scale cooperative economies of an individual, one-man style with integrated management also appeared. The addition of specialized and socialized service companies to the family contract system has promoted the division of work and industry within agriculture as a whole. Some people say "with the companies working right up against one's front door, even a widow can till the land and not have to worry." Other people say "for the system of responsibility to work, the specialized companies must be well coordinated" and yet others say "with the addition of specialized and socialized services to the households contracting system, agricultural production is like a winged tiger and can now fly ever upwards."

In developing these specialized and socialized services, should we still make use of old methods of "unifying" the peasants? The guiding ideology of the Jinhua party committee is very clear on this point, saying that economic relations of equality and mutual benefit as well as equal price exchange should be maintained between the peasants and these specialized service companies or stations. Furthermore it is not permitted for these companies to use administrative means to coerce the peasants. The specialized companies can only involve the peasants in order to improve the quality of its high efficiency, low production costs and services. The plant protection company in Jianglang commune in Jiangshan Prefecture proved itself very effective in insect extermination and its cost for chemical fertilizers were very low, thus all the households in the commune signed a 1-year three-season protection contract. By the time of the harvesting of the autumn rice crops, the 40 members of the Nantang production brigade in Jianglang brigade noted that insect infestation was light and thus withdrew from their contracts halfway through. The result was that they used almost twice as much chemical fertilizer as the company. Later these same households made a request to be reincluded in the contract system and the company willingly accepted their request. Of the spring rice contracts **made** with the Jianglang Plant Protection Company, 8 mu ended up being ineffectively protected and as a result the company revolutionarily reimbursed households for losses of 16.8 yuan.

The specialized service companies in Jinhua Prefecture almost all developed out of what were originally state-run or collective technological units. The regional party committee supported the service companies moves not "to eat from the same big pot," but instead to remain independent in accounting and responsible for its own losses and gains, thus they do not rely on the state for subsidies.

These companies have mostly rid themselves of the restrictions of administrative divisions and the three-level ownership system within the commune, but instead they have been set up on brigade and commune level, sometimes even being set up on a wider scale than this and hence their sphere of service is even less restricted. Restructuring within these specialized companies results in greater quality of service. After setting up an irrigation company in Qiaoxi Reservoir in Yiniao Prefecture this year, administration improved, planned water usage was introduced and irrigation efficiency greatly improved while irrigation costs dropped. Last year around 5,000 mu of downstream land never received any irrigated water, while this year this area of land has been as fortunate as upstream areas. Irrigation costs for every mu of land now stand at only 1.8 yuan. With no subsidies whatsoever, the irrigation company still made a profit of 2,000 yuan. Restructuring of specialized companies not only improves service quality, but in some cases it also brings about enormous development of their own resources and strength. The four specialized companies in Quzhou town garden commune, dealing with irrigation, agricultural machinery, plant protection and seedlings, after proving their worth in practice, had incorporated into them by the commune leaders, nine production brigade enterprises, including a small hydro-electric station, a fishery, a farm, insect prediction station, tractor delivery team, agricultural machinery repair center and so forth. Thus, these specialized companies became agricultural service centers with economic power and specific scientific and technological knowhow, and the quality and capacity of their services rose enormously.

When implementation of the contract system to households began, some cadres in Jinhua Prefecture, whose ideology was not correct, displayed serious doubts about restructuring. Today, these doubts have been dispelled and their field of vision widened enormously. On the one hand Jinhua is continuing to exploit the potential of the household contract system, such as for example extending contract deadlines, and on the other hand the region is actively developing all kinds of specialized service companies. The comrades of Jinhua feel that by continuing along this road it is entirely feasible to quadruple production output and achieve a level of comparatively well-off life by the end of this century.

GUANGDONG PARTY CONGRESS PRESIDUM MEETS 2 MARCH

HK030048 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The Presidium of the fifth Guangdong provincial party congress held its fourth meeting this morning. Lin Ruo, member of the Presidium Standing Committee, presided. In accordance with the results of the preliminary election of members of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Committee, and Discipline Inspection Committee, the meeting decided on the formal namelists of candidates for these committees. The lists will be submitted to the delegations for panel discussions. The meeting approved a draft resolution on the work report of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, and submitted it to the congress for approval.

This morning the delegations to the congress continue to discuss the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee's work report. In the afternoon they held panel discussions on the official lists of names of candidates for the three committees.

GUANGDONG ELECTS PARTY, ADVISORY COMMITTEES

HK040112 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] The fifth Guangdong provincial party congress held a plenary session this morning to elect the full members of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and the members of the Guangdong Provincial Advisory Committee. The session elected 73 full members of the provincial CPC Committee and 56 members of the provincial Advisory Committee. The session was attended by 796 delegates. After Comrade Ren Zhongyi had announced the opening of the session, the election was carried out by secret ballot. The session continued in the afternoon, with Executive Chairman Li Jianzhen presiding. The session fervently applauded when the results of the election were announced.

Other executive chairmen present were Wang De, Liang Xiang, Guo Rongchang, Luo Tian, Wang Ning, Kou Qingyan, Xiong Fei, and Xue Yan.

The following is the list of elected members of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: Ding Xilin, Ma Fang, Wan Ning, (Wang Pingshan), (Wang Yunhai), (Wang Yuefeng) -- Li nationality, Wei Zefang, (Fang Bao), (Deng Huaqian), (Lu Yougen), (Ye Gu), Ye Xuanping, (Ye Chenghai), (Bai Xiucheng), Ren Zhongyi, (Liu Fengyi), Liu Zhaolun, (Liu Jingjie), (Liu Zhenben), Tang Guangli, Xu Shijie, (Xu Shijun), (Kuang Ji), Du Ruizhi, (Di Changyun), (Li Qingfen), (Li Huazhong), (Li Liying) -- female, Li Jianan, Li Haidong, Li Xianglin, Li Fulin, Yang Zhen, Yang Yingbin, (Yang Guoqing), Yang Deyuan, Wu Nansheng, (Song Zhiying), Zhang Rihe, (Zhang Yuxiang), (Lin Jiang), Lin Ruo, (Lin Qingsheng), Ou Chu, Luo Tian, (Luo Jie), (Luo Dingchen), (Zheng Qun), (Zheng Guoxiong), Zhong Ming, (Yao Wenxu), (Shi Zhihua), (Ling Botang), (Qin Defu), (Yuan Binghuan), Guo Rongchang, Huang Dafang, (Huang Rongxin), (Liang Mu), Liang Xiang, Liang Lingguang, Peng Shilu, (Tong Mengqin), (Cheng Li) -- female, (Cheng Chungeng), Zeng Dingshi, Xie Fei, Lei Yu, Cai Hui, (Cai Senlin), (Li Ziliu), Xue Yan and (Dai Yeping).

The following is the list of elected members of the Guangdong Provincial Advisory Committee, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: (Ma Lun), Ma Fu, (Wang Yan), (Wang Xinxue), (Wang Gonggui), (Wang Changhu), (Wang Biting), Fang Lan -- female, Fang Hua, (Feng Zhiren), (Ye Xiangrong), (Guan Li), (An Ming), (Yan Shangmin), (Li Ti), (Li Jinjie), Li Xuexian, Yang Kanghua, Xiao Huanhui, (Hu Jianmin), (Hu Muqi), (He Ming), (He Shiyong), (Yu Hui) -- female, (Zhang Ying), Zhang Boquan, Chen De, Chen Yueping, Lin Keze, Lin Shulan, (Jin Yang), (Luo Ting), Luo Fanqun, Zhou Ming, (Zheng Xingyan), Fan Hua, Zhao Lian, (Tu Xipeng), (Gu Xun), (Xu Feng), (Xu Linhan), Yuan Lu, (Hou Cailing), (Huang Lu), (Huang Wenyu), (Huang Mingde), Kou Qingyan, (Liang Qida), (Han Toufu), (Wen Zhuohua), (Xie Yongkuan), (Liao Wei), (Mu Jun), Wei Nanjin, and (Wei Zhendong).

GUANGDONG'S LIU TIANFU TALKS ON RETIREMENT

HK040152 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Three old comrades attending the fifth Guangdong provincial party congress, Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen and Yin Linping, have been interviewed by reporters in the past 2 days to talk about their requests not to be considered as candidates for the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Committee or Discipline Inspection Committee.

Comrade Liu Tianfu as a member of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, secretary of the Fourth Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Guangdong. He is an old comrade who joined the revolution in 1934. He has spent most of the time since 1938 working in Guangdong, and has made contributions to the province's revolution and construction. During the 12th party congress he voluntarily requested to retire to the second line so that young cadres could take over from him. He thus displayed the breadth of vision of an old party member and cadre.

Receiving a reporter on 3 March, he said cordially: For old cadres to retire from the first line and let younger comrades enter the leadership groups is a major affair related to the cooperation of new and old cadres and replacement of old by new in the party, and to carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future.

Comrade Liu Tianfu said: I believe these young comrades will do better than us. In short, for the cause of the party and people, we must promote large numbers of young comrades. As many young comrades must come in, the old comrades must retire, otherwise, replacement of old by new will be just empty talk.

Comrade Liu Tianfu said: I believe that after the fifth provincial CPC Committee is elected, work in Guangdong will be done still better and a new situation will be created. I guarantee to fully support the work of the new provincial CPC Committee.

Comrade Li Jianzhen is a member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, secretary of the Fourth Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. She is an old comrade who joined the revolution in 1926 and took part in the 25,000-li Long March. She was the party's first female county CPC Committee secretary. During the war years and the period of socialist revolution and construction, Comrade Li Jianzhen made contributions to the party's cause.

Comrade Yin Linping, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, secretary of the Fourth Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC, is an old Red Army cadre who joined in work in 1929. In late July 1937, he came to Guangdong and was appointed director of the Military Department of the South China Work Committee of the CPC Central Committee. He led the launching of armed struggle. Later he became secretary of the provisional Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and political commissar of the East River Column, and also held other important posts, making contributions to Guangdong's revolution and construction.

When interviewed by a reporter, he said: For me to retire and let younger comrades come up is the requirement of the revolution, just as in those years it was the requirement of the revolution that the organization retained me to work in Guangdong. I also reflect that I was 29 when I started to undertake leadership duties in the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee. Now many middle-aged and young cadres have much greater knowledge and experience than I had at that time. What is there for me to worry about then?

QIAO XIAOGUANG ATTENDS GUANGXI PRODUCTION FORUM

HK030557 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, on the afternoon of 1 March the regional CPC Committee and government convened a forum on production attended by responsible persons of prefectures, cities and counties attending the regional congress of progressives. Comrades Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Zhou Guangchun, Huang Yun and Wang Zhuguang studied current production and work with the participants. They demanded that, on returning to the units, the participants implement the spirit of the congress of progressives and stimulate all work. In particular, they must rapidly promote spring farming. They must certainly not hamper production on account of structural reform. Groups responsible for tackling production must seriously exercise their responsibilities and work with boldness. It is necessary to rapidly implement the agricultural production plans. The sown area of grain must not be reduced. It is necessary to vigorously popularize the system of contracted responsibilities in agrotechnology and further perfect the production responsibility systems.

QIAO XIAOGUANG JOINS IN GUANGXI CLEANUP

HK040324 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Excerpts] On the morning of 3 March, Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and other regional and Nanning City leading comrades went north of the Yong Jiang bridge to take part in sanitation work with cadres and masses.

At about 0830, Qiao Xiaoguang, and Shi Qingsheng and Li Ling, vice chairmen of the regional People's Government, (Wang Enhou), secretary of the Nanning Municipal CPC Committee, and Nan Qisheng, acting mayor of Nanning, and other regional and Nanning City leading comrades went to the site to clean public places together with cadres and masses. When seeing much dust around the area, Qiao Xiaoguang suggested that a large dustbin be placed here by the Nanning City Department of Environmental and Public Health. During the labor, Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang met Comrade Lu Yunxian, model worker and a group head of the Nanning City Department of Environmental and Public Health. When learning that Lu had worked two consecutive shifts since attending the regional conference of advanced collectives and individuals, he praised Comrade Lu Yunxian, saying: You are worth the title of model worker. Lu Yunxian said that he would guard against arrogance and rashness, maintain honor and make new contributions in the activities of the All-People Civility and Courtesy Month.

After working, Qiao Xiaoguang and other leading comrades had a discussion meeting with responsible persons and representatives of workers and staff of the Nanning City Department of Environmental and Public Health in the reading room of the children's library situated by the Yong Jiang bridge.

Qiao Xiaoguang pointed out: We must also carry out reform in environmental and public health work. Without carrying out reform, it is impossible for us to create a new situation. He hoped that the cadres and masses of the Department of Environmental and Public Health would break a new path in carrying out reforms, make more contributions in carrying out the activities of the second All-People Civility and Courtesy Month and do a good job in improving the environment and public health of Nanning, the capital of the region.

Qiao Xiaoguang and other leading comrades also met some young individual traders taking and selling photographs by the Yong Jiang bridge, encouraging them to offer excellent service and cultivate the new spirit of civility and courtesy. All the young individual traders warmly applauded and thanked the leading comrades for the concern shown to them.

LIU JIE ON REFORM ON HENAN'S COMMODITY ECONOMY

HK021055 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 83 p 1

["Economic Forum" article by Liu Jie, first secretary of Henan Provincial CPC Committee: "Give the Green Light to Development of Commodity Economy"]

[Text] At present, in the rural areas in Henan, the commodity economy is flourishing. However, commerce, transportation and post and telecommunications and other social service departments lag behind as though they were a broken cart pulled by an old ox. We must change this situation institutionally, comprehensively, systematically, resolutely and in an orderly way, and give the green light to the development of the commodity economy.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Henan's gross value of agricultural production has increased by 7.2 percent every year. Up to the end of last year, there were more than 1.3 million specialized households and key households in the whole province, 9.5 percent of the total number of peasant households in Henan. They have forcefully promoted the development of the commodity economy. However, maybe some of our leading organs and business departments are influenced by "leftist" ideas or by bureaucracy; they make restrictions at each level and make things difficult for people. People never cease to complain that the channels are blocked both before and after production, and that it is difficult to buy and sell products. All these things should be reformed.

At present, all departments overemphasize the importance of their own regulations. For example, the credit department, department of means of production supply, department for purchasing agricultural and sideline products and department of commodity rations do things in their own ways. In addition, there are many maladies. Our fodder supply is administered by the grain departments, purchasing of eggs by food companies and prevention of epidemic diseases by another department. There are many complications and one must contact many departments before one can solve a problem. In the supply of the means of agricultural production, the same thing happens. All our contracts are one-sided. The peasants are told to turn over this or to turn over that, however, what the peasants should be provided with are not even mentioned. For example, in some places, diesel fuel is distributed according to the amount consumed while in other places diesel fuel is exchanged for sesame oil. At present, it seems that we must carry out reforms in all aspects before we can adapt to the new situation and support and promote the further development of the commodity economy.

HENAN LEADERS JOIN CIVILITY, COURTESY DRIVE

HK030111 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Summary] Henan and Zhengzhou party and government leaders together with 300,000 cadres and masses took part in the civility and courtesy drive in Zhengzhou on 2 March. Among those taking part were Liu Jie, (Liu Zhengwei), He Zhukang, and Luo Gan. They helped clean the streets and courtyards, collect rubbish, and helped department store workers. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liu Jie recorded a talk calling on the province to develop the civility and courtesy drive.

Leading comrades of Henan Military District and PLA units stationed in Zhengzhou led 2,000 personnel to help clean the streets on the same day. Those taking part included Hu Shanghli, Yang Zongyi, (Ma Ming), (Zhou Manqian), Cai Ming, (Guo Xianbao), Bai Wanshun, (Sun Guansheng), (Li Jie), (Liu Yihui), (Luo Baoshun), (Yao Xia), and (Li Lin).

HUBEI CONGRESS OF RURAL PROGRESSIVES OPENS

HK030229 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Summary] The first Hubei congress of progressive production teams, model households and five-good commune members opened in Wuhan this morning. This is the largest rural congress of its kind to be held in the province since liberation, with 812 delegates attending. The opening ceremony was held in the Hongshan Hall, Wuchang.

"Present were provincial CPC Committee Secretaries (Guan Guangfu), Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, and Shen Yinluo; Deputy Secretary (Qian Yunlu); Standing Committee members Han Ningfu, Chu Chuanyu, Li Jun, Wang Ruisheng, and Li Haizhong; provincial CPC Committee Advisor Li Erzhong; provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Xia Shihou, Zhang Xiulong, Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, Lin Musen, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan, and Tang Zhe; Vice Governors Liang Shufen, Wang Hanzhang, and Wang Libin; provincial government Advisors Liu Jisun, Deng Ken and Lin Shaonan; and provincial CPPCC Vice Chairmen Sun Yaohua, Wang Zhizhuo, Xie Wei, Liang Zhiye, and (Xi Jiefes). Also present were leading Comrades Li Fuquan, Jiao Dexiu, Zhang Jinxian, Ma Xueli, Shi Chuan, Liu Huinong, and Chen Ming. Present by invitation were leading Comrades of the Political Department and the Air Force of Wuhan Military Region and Hubei Military District (Zhang Shengwen), (Gao Dexiang) and Li Weihua."

Rao Xingli, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the provincial Peasant Association, presided at the ceremony and declared the congress open. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Shen Yinluo delivered a report entitled: "The Peasants of the Whole Province Should Mobilize and Boldly Forge Ahead Along a Path of Socialist Agriculture With Chinese Characteristics." The report was in four parts: "1) lay a firm agricultural foundation for the four modernizations drive; 2) get rich as quickly as possible under the guidance of party policies; 3) study and apply science and rely on it to get rich; 4) strive to be socialist new-style peasants."

In the afternoon the delegates held panel discussions on this report.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG PRAISES ELECTRICITY USE

HK020346 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Yesterday morning, provincial party committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong, who was inspecting work in Pingjiang County, went to Daqiao commune's agrotechnical station in this county to learn how local peasants consume electricity in their daily lives.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong called on (Tang Xiaohuan), who is leader of the Lijiadui production team and his family. He took great interest in watching (Tang) cook with an electric stove. Daqiao commune has done a good job in constructing small hydropower utilities. In this commune not only lighting and product processing is powered by electricity, but 303 of the 447 peasant households use electricity in cooking. The electricity bill for an average household is only 3-4 yuan a month. After hearing this, Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: This is a good way to overcome the peasants' difficulty in getting firewood and save time in cooking so that they can better cultivate crops and plant trees. This experience should be spread to other areas of the province.

BEIJING RIBAO URGES WORKING HARD FOR SOCIALISM

HK031008 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "To Add Splendor to the Party"]

[Text] The stubborn working spirit and lofty morality for the cause of communism shown by economic engineer, fine communist and municipal model worker Chen Qihong are admirable and moving.

In 1983, China has begun to create a new situation for the realization of the socialist modernization program in an overall way. In this new year, all comrades and communists must make new contributions and add splendor to the cause of the party.

Chen Qihong is an outstanding representative in adding splendor to the party and has set an example for us communists. In spite of his ill health over the past several years, Chen Qihong has worked tirelessly, and tightly grasping every minute, he has constantly been "spinning silk" and selflessly devoting his energy and wisdom. All communists must learn from such dogged spirit, which has been displayed under the guidance of the concept of communism. A number of communists now no longer remember the oath they made when they were admitted into the party and when they swore to "struggle for the rest of my life for the sake of the communist cause." They chose light work instead of doing the heavy work and they are now seeking a leisurely life; the revolutionary zeal of some communists has degenerated. This situation runs counter to the standard of communists and it must be corrected in thinking and in action. All communists must follow the example of Chen Qihong to cherish lofty communist aspiration, work tirelessly and become socialist practitioners.

Second, we must learn from the spirit of Chen Qihong in daring to probe into matters and daring to reform. As early as in April 1979 he wrote "Proposals on Issuing Bonds at Home," which he sent to RENMIN RIBAO. During this period, he wrote "Proposals on Reforming the Industrial System," "Studies on Changing Industrial Enterprise Working Capital to Bank Loans" and "Questions on Statistical Goals" and sent them to the Financial Committee of the State Council and the State Statistical Bureau. In these proposals, he expressed his correct views on a number of major questions. His pulse beats in unison with the progress of the modernization program. And today, our country has entered into a new historical period. In order to create a new situation in carrying out the modernization program, it is imperative to carry out a series of reforms in the superstructure and economic sector. When we said that there would be no new situation today if we take no measures to restore order, so there will be no victory in carrying out our modernization program in the future if we do not carry out a series of reforms. We communists must follow the example set by Chen Qihong to become the promoters and supporters of reforms, take part in reforms with creativity and spare no effort to create a new situation.

Third, we must learn from the lofty ideals of Chen Qihong characterized by his wholehearted dedication to the people, seeking neither fame nor gain and disregarding personal interests. He is a lofty man without mean feelings. He has completely practiced his motto: "Strive for three things and do not contend for three things -- lose no time, strive to do more work and make contributions and do not contend for honor, treatment and payment." There are now some communists who said that they also put the interest of the party and the people above everything else but in fact they have put personal interest in the first place and they have left no stone unturned to wrest power, position, honor and treatment. They are not like communists and they have affected the image of the party. These comrades must receive education from the lofty ideals and moving deeds of Chen Qihong. We communists must also be active in fighting against the deeds that are harmful to the prestige of the party.

We must also learn from the work style of Chen Qihong, characterized by hard study, making progress through self-study, constantly improving efficiency and unanimity in words and deeds. In this new year, let us Communists learn from advanced people, raise our consciousness, emancipate thinking, improve knowledge, work hard, spare no effort to reform, do a first-rate job and add splendor to the party and the cause of socialism.

BEIJING RIBAO REPORTS BEIJING POPULATION GROWTH

OW041140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 4 (XINHUA) -- As a result of birth control campaigns, there were 20,000 fewer infants born last year in the Chinese capital than predicted, according to today's BEIJING DAILY.

Most of the 182,197 babies were born within the "one child family" plan. However, second births and third births outside of the plan still amounted to some 3,400, constituting 10.98 percent of the total born, the paper said.

This is the main obstacle to successful family planning and to controlling the growth of the population, the paper said.

Therefore, additional efforts should be made to strictly control second births and prevent third births, in addition to fostering late marriage and late births, the paper noted.

According to the same paper, Beijing is now experiencing a baby boom, and, by the end of the century, more than 2.7 million young people will enter the suggested mid- to late-20's period of marriage and birth. Should these couples have only one child, more than one million children will be born at minimum.

Therefore, it will be no easy task to keep the population of Beijing within 10 million by the end of the century, the paper continued.

Statistics indicate that Beijing had a population of 4.139 million in 1949, the year of liberation, and 9.230 million in 1982, constituting a 122 percent increase. From 1950 to 1963, a total of 3.01 million infants were born, with an average birth rate as high as 3.65 percent, due to a lack of birth control. From 1971 to 1982, the average birth rate was reduced to 1.409 percent as a result of efforts made to establish a consistent birth control policy. However, the number of children born during this period still reached 1.435 million, the paper said.

The sharp population growth has posed many problems in various aspects of the people's lives, the paper said.

NEI MONGGOL URGES ENACTMENT OF CONTRACT SYSTEMS

SK030331 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] The autonomous regional People's Government adopted a resolution on 1 March to urge all construction enterprises throughout the region to resolutely conduct, in an orderly manner, overall and concrete reforms in managerial systems and to introduce various forms of responsibility systems.

The resolution states: To improve the current backward situation prevailing in construction enterprises and to upgrade enterprises' economic results and managerial standards so as to make a new breakthrough in construction circles, the region decided to conduct pilot work in overall reform in the No 3 Regional Construction Company in line with the spirit of boldly engaging in new experimental work and popularizing new experiences gained through experiments.

The resolution also puts forward the following concrete demands for reforms:

1. It is necessary to first institute contracting systems. In enacting various forms of contracting systems, the construction company should be regarded as the head unit that is responsible for signing contracts with the authorities. These contracts, which should include both building operations and equipment installation, should be signed at one time by the company. The company, then, is responsible for signing contracts with each subordinate department. Then, contracting work should be carried out from level to level and each unit is responsible for project accounting. While paying sharp attention to work quality, units that have fulfilled their contracts ahead of schedule should be awarded and those that have delayed their construction period should be punished.
2. Contracting systems enacted in enterprises in regard to profits handed over to the regional financial authorities will be in effect for 3 years. In order to strive to approach the principle of paying simultaneous attention to the interests of the state, collectives and individuals, enterprises that have incurred losses may apply for reimbursement and those that have had surpluses may retain them.
3. It is necessary to strengthen arrangements for capital construction, and efforts should be made to have projects covered by the annual plan and instituted in contracting systems maintain unanimity as much as possible in work scale, work content and investment. It is necessary to ensure the construction of these projects while strengthening arrangements for capital construction.

The resolution also puts forward new stipulations on measures of material supply for capital construction, wage management for labor forces, project allocation among enterprises, accounting methods for distributing special funds, an increase in decisionmaking rights among enterprises, and on the enhancement of conducting ideological and political work while carrying out reforms.

The resolution of the regional People's Government stresses: Conducting reforms in managerial systems among construction enterprises is a new task. The people's governments and departments concerned at all levels should enhance their leadership over the work and earnestly study and deal with new problems emerging in the process of conducting reforms so as to make smooth progress in the drive for reforms.

NEI MONGGOL DEVELOPS COLLECTIVELY-OWNED ENTERPRISES

SK030405 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our region has vigorously developed the collective sector of the economy in the urban areas and scored pronounced achievements in its labor employment work, providing jobs for more than 810,000 persons in 4 years. The unemployment rate declined from 15 percent in 1979 to 8.9 percent in 1982. In the past few years, our region has provided jobs for the unemployed in the following ways:

1. Earnestly implementing the principle of having labor departments recommend jobs; allowing people to organize themselves to run collective economic units and allowing people to find jobs by themselves; and actively developing the collective sector of the economy. Persons working in collectively-run and individually-run enterprises accounted for 74 percent of the employed persons in the past 4 years and 82 percent in 1982.

2. Implementing the principle of taking forestry and animal husbandry as the major undertakings and diversifying the economy, proceeding from reality, suiting measures to local conditions and opening more production avenues.

3. Actively setting up labor service companies. By the end of 1982, the region as a whole had set up 669 labor service companies and run 4,141 service centers on a trial basis, providing jobs for 133,000 persons. In the course of providing jobs for the unemployed, leading comrades of the region and many leagues and cities have assumed personal responsibility, gone deep into reality to conduct investigations and research and helped solve new problems arising in practical work, contributing to the development of labor employment work.

ZHOU HUI AT NEI MONGGOL LEI FENG RALLY 3 MARCH

SK040443 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee, the Political Department of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District, and the Nei Monggol Regional and Hohhot City CYL Committees jointly held a rally on the afternoon of 3 March to solemnly mark the 20th anniversary of the writing of inscriptions by Chairman Mao and other revolutionaries of the older generation urging people to learn from Comrade Lei Feng and the nationwide learn-from-Lei Feng campaign.

Regional and Hohhot City party, government and Army organ leaders including Zhou Hui, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, Bu He, (Wu Meiran), Ba-tu-ba-gen, Shen Xinfu, (Su He), Liu Chang, Hao Xiushan, Chen Bingyu, Li Binsan, Cai Ying, Zhang Debin, and (Qu He), as well as responsible persons of mass organizations, attended the rally.

Keyum Bawudun, secretary of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat, also attended the rally on invitation. Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and acting chairman of the regional People's Government, delivered a speech.

Comrade Bu He stressed that party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership and integrate and coordinate the learn-from-Lei Feng campaign with the five stresses, four beauties and three loves campaign and the current All-People Civility and Courtesy Month campaign to form a unified campaign and grasp it successfully.

Keyum Bawudun, secretary of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat, also spoke. (Li Enrong), vice chairman of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District Political Department, and (Liu Pingshan), deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CYL Committee, also delivered speeches.

Also attending the rally were some 1,500 army men and civilians of Hohhot City.

SHANXI RIBAO COMMENTARY ON COMMUNE SYSTEM REFORM

SK031034 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Reform the Commune System Step by Step"]

[Text] Following several months of work, the experiment to separate government administration from commune management and to establish township governments at Yangyi and Yaozitou communes of Taigu County has successfully concluded. This is a very good thing. With the experiences of these two communes, the commune system reform in our province will be accelerated.

The system of combining government administration with commune management in rural areas has been implemented for more than 20 years. It has played a certain role in rural political and economic development. However, following rural economic development, particularly the institution of the production responsibility system in rural areas since the third plenary session, the disadvantages of the system of combining government administration with commune management in developing production and socialist democracy have become more and more conspicuous. The disadvantages include: 1) combining party and government affairs has caused the leadership of party committees to monopolize all affairs, hence weakness in the party's political leadership and party building; 2) replacing government administration with party leadership has been detrimental to the construction of grassroots political power; 3) sending cadres to "the grassroots to take everything in their own hands" -- taking charge of everything and being expert in none -- has been detrimental to training specialized personnel and to scientific production and management; 4) combining government administration with commune management has been detrimental to protecting the autonomy of the collective economy and to practicing democratic management; and 5) the number of cadres receiving subsidies is too large, thus increasing the peasants' burden. In order to comprehensively develop rural economy, it is very essential to reform the relations of production that cannot meet the needs in the development of productive forces and the superstructure -- the commune system, which affects the economic base in addition to continuously emancipating our minds, relaxing policy restrictions, putting science and technology into wider use and developing production.

The pilot system reform in Yangyi and Yaozitou communes has shown the conspicuous advantages of the reform. Of course, the work of separating government administration from commune management should be done in a well-prepared and step-by-step manner -- effecting the reform when everything is prepared. Before separation, communes and brigades should conscientiously shoulder their administrative responsibility to ensure the normal progress of the work concerning political power. Comrades working at communes and brigades should take the whole situation into account and foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. They should not relax leadership or even wash their hands of everything once they learn about the system reform. The basic accounting units of the people's communes -- brigades or production teams -- are still a form of the cooperative economy collectively owned by the laboring people after instituting the output-related contract system. Their administrative organs should continue to arrange for production of certain items in line with the guidance of the state plan, to ensure the fulfillment of procurement tasks, to take charge of the basic means of production, such as the collective land, and other public property, and to render service to their members. In order to properly manage the land, such regional organizations of the cooperative economy are indispensable. Original commune- and brigade-run enterprises should be protected in the course of the reform. They must not be weakened, still less damaged or disbanded. Commune- and brigade-run enterprises, which are also a form of the cooperative economy, should be operated successfully. We should earnestly readjust and consolidate them, strengthen democratic management and supervision of the masses and establish the output-related contract system of responsibility.

MA HONG, LU JIAXI AT SHANXI TECHNICAL MEETING

HK260260 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Feb 83

[Text] According to SHANXI RIBAO, on the afternoon of 24 February, Academy of Social Sciences President Ma Hong and Academy of Sciences President Lu Jiaxi made important speeches to participants in a Taiyuan seminar on tackling key technical problems in building Shanxi coal, energy, heavy and chemical industry bases. The participants enthusiastically welcomed these speeches.

Comrade Ma Hong spoke on how to create a new situation in socialism in the new conditions. Socialist modernization includes extremely complex issues in natural science, engineering and technology, and also includes extremely complex issues in social science. Some of these problems, which cover a wide area, need to be resolved by natural scientists, including engineers and technicians working directly; some have to be solved by social scientists working directly. And many problems require the cooperation of all these in order to be solved.

Comrade Ma Hong highly evaluated the spirit of cooperation and pioneering displayed by social and natural scientists at this seminar. He said: The special features of this seminar are:

1. The selection of the key problems to be tackled is closely centered on the strategic target and focal points put forward by the 12th party congress. This is because the key topics selected are extremely closely connected to the strategic focal points of energy, communications and agriculture.
2. The topics discussed at this meeting are closely related to the province's situation and the reality of building coal and energy bases, and are key issues in urgent need of solution.
3. The key technical topics have taken full consideration for the needs of comprehensive exploitation and utilization, and probe new technical paths for the rational use of resources.
4. The contents of the topics express the pioneering spirit of being bold in exploration and meet the needs of modernization of science and technology. In addition, this pioneering spirit is closely geared to the production realities.
5. This meeting is a concerted effort dealing with many branches of science, and expresses the integration of natural and social science.

Comrade Lu Jiayi's speech expressed full agreement with Comrade Ma Hong's views. He said: This meeting is an excellent start. He then introduced the spirit of the Academy of Sciences' work meeting held recently. He said: This meeting decided on the orientation for the academy's scientific research work, which should be better geared to economic construction. The science and technology workers of the whole academy must do very well in plunging into economic construction. The main manpower, material and financial effort should be devoted to applied research and development that is closely related to the development of production. It is also necessary to strengthen basic development, to organize a strategic reserve for the state's long-term development and ensure that the whole field of science and technology has reliable guiding and reserve forces.

He said: From popularizing the results of single projects we have now developed to making coordinated efforts to tackle key problems, providing technical services, helping with planning, and transplanting whole series of products. This is a development. From cooperation relations in one factory and one (?level), we have started to advance toward long-term cooperation by regions and trades and have set up scientific and technical cooperation relations by systems.

This meeting today represents a joint effort by the province and the academy. We have come to discuss how to build energy, heavy and chemical industry bases. On behalf of the party group and the leadership of the Academy of Science, I sincerely thank the experts of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and government. The [words indistinct] members, the Academy of Social Sciences, the State Council's Technical and Economic Center, the State Planning Commission, the State Economics Commission, the Ministry of Petroleum, the Ministry of Chemical Industry and so on, who have come to help and assess the projects.

Comrade Lu Jiaxi declared: The Academy of Sciences must display its superior points and organize tasks that span more than one branch of science. It must also bring into play its potential forces [words indistinct]. Under the guidance of the science and technology principle laid down by the Central Committee, it must be geared to economics and plunge into the practice of socialist economic construction. It must take greater strides and further step up investigation and study. It must cooperate to the end with Shanxi Province and the departments concerned, and do a good job in building the valuable land of Shanxi.

State Planning Commission Vice Chairman Huang Yicheng and responsible persons of departments concerned Wu Zhonghua, (Wu Yu), (Zhu Yijian) and (Zhang Zhengyi) attended the meeting. Also present were responsible comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and government Ruan Bosheng, Wang Kewen, Wu Guangtang, Zhu Weihua, Yuan Wuhong, Jia Chongzhi and Wang Xi.

Further on Meeting

OW030229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 1 Mar 83

[By reporter Zhu Weixin]

[Text] Taiyuan, 1 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Academy of Sciences recently sponsored a scientific symposium in Taiyuan for experts from various quarters to review certain research institutes' projects in the construction of energy and key chemical industrial bases [neng yuan zhong hua gong ji di 5174 3293 6850 0553 1562 1015 0966] in Shanxi. These projects, totaling 94 in 7 categories, are important for the development of Shanxi's energy and chemical industries and China's economic development.

The seven research categories are: The study of the plans to develop Shanxi's energy and key chemical industrial bases; the study of coal paste [shui mei jiang 3055 3561 3364]; the study of the integrated circulatory system of burning coal and conserving water; the study of ecology and environmental protection; the study of the development and utilization of water resources; the study of the coal chemical industry and new technology in energy transmission, and the study of comprehensive development of coal-related resources. These research projects, which involve 32 institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, cover 5 major branches of study, namely chemistry, mathematics and physics, biology, ecology and technical science, and are to be carried out with coordinated efforts by various branches of scientific study.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences pays great attention to the comprehensive study of scientific and technical issues involved in the development and construction of Shanxi's energy and chemical industrial bases, and regards it as one of the academy's major research projects. Last July, the academy dispatched a 36-member investigations group to Shanxi to conduct an on-the-spot study. Working in coordination with departments in Shanxi, many research institutes also organized scientists and technicians to make an in-depth study of Shanxi's coal and water resources, economic development, ecology and environmental protection. These institutes also carried out a series of laboratory tests, which produced the essential information used as proof at the symposium.

Over 100 people were invited to attend the symposium to review the projects. Among those invited were 10 council members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, dozens of experts of various branches of study and leading comrades of central departments concerned, as well as scientists and technicians of departments concerned in Shanxi. Ma Hong, deputy secretary general of the State Council, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and general secretary of the State Council's Economic and Technical Center; Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Huang Yicheng, vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; Wang Kewen, secretary of the Shanxi provincial party committee, and other leading members attended the symposium.

In the course of reviewing the projects, the experts highly evaluated the Chinese Academy of Sciences' assistance to Shanxi in building its energy and key chemical industrial bases. They maintained that the research projects are characterized by 1) their close ties with China's energy, communications, transport and agricultural projects, which are strategic projects of China's economic construction; 2) their integration with the realities in Shanxi in building its energy and key chemical industrial bases; and 3) their full consideration of social and economic results.

SHANXI REPORTS COAL MINE CONSTRUCTION PLANS

OW251248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA) -- Shanxi Province, China's leading coal producer, this year plans to construct coal mines with a designed aggregate capacity of 92 million tons -- more than double the figure of last year -- according to the provincial Coal Industry Department.

ECONOMIC INFORMATION reports today that the central government has allocated 456 million yuan for the project, an increase of 47 percent over last year. Local government has earmarked 168 million yuan for the mining construction this year, 75 percent more than 1982, the paper said.

Construction of big mines is expected to take up a greater share of the investment. Out of the 31 pairs of shafts financed by the central government, 19 are designed to have an annual production capacity exceeding 3 million tons.

Eight coal dressing plants are to be built, capable of processing 10 million tons a year. This is approximately the equivalent of the total present coal washing capacity in the province.

Last year Shanxi turned out 144 million tons of coal, roughly one-fifth of the national total.

A number of thermal power plants are also under construction in Shanxi, with a generating capacity of more than 3 million kilowatts; they are expected to go on line in the next few years.

By 1985, the paper reports, the province will be able to supply nine billion KWH to Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan power grid, up from the present 700 million KWH.

HUO SHILIAN HEARS REPORTS FROM SHANXI COMPANY

SK040659 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpts] With the approval of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and the People's Government and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company has used the contract system of progressively increasing the amount of profits handed over to the state since the beginning of this year. In other words, based on the amount of profits and the prices of products of 1982, this company may progressively increase the annual amount of profits to be handed over to the state by 6 percent. This will remain unchanged for 3 years. By doing so, in the coming 5 years, Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company's total profits and taxes to be handed over to the state will equal the total amount of profits and taxes it handed over to the state in the 30 years between 1950 and 1980. The retained portions of the enterprises' profits will mainly be used for carrying out technical transformation and for improving the material and cultural life of the staff and workers.

With the direct help of the responsible comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and Government and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, and by deeply implementing the line of the 12th national party congress and learning from the experience of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company has carried out this major reform in the production and management of its subordinate enterprises. This is also an effective measure to speed up Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company's technical transformation and to build it into a steel plate and rolled steel base with major production of special steel products by the end of this century.

To implement the contracting system of progressively increasing the amount of profits to be handed over to the state, it is necessary to rely on reform and technical progress. While carrying out reform in a resolute but orderly manner, Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company has formulated plans for comprehensively carrying out a technical transformation and gradually modernizing the means of production. In line with these plans, this company will carry out 39 technical transformation projects during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

In early February, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and Government, including Huo Shilian, Luo Guibo, Wang Kewen, Wu Guangtang and Guo Qinan, and responsible comrades of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry including Li Dongye and Li Ming, listened to briefings by responsible persons of the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company on their tentative plans for carrying out institutional reform and technical transformation. They unanimously agreed to these tentative plans.

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ON ELECTORAL WORK

SK270255 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Feb 83

[Text] On the morning of 26 February, the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee held its 26th session which was presided over by Yan Dakai, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. The session approved the additional decision on the date for finishing the election of people's deputies to the 10th municipal People's Congress.

The decision notes: According to Section 9 of the resolution adopted by the fourth session of the ninth municipal People's Congress concerning the number of deputies to be elected to the 10th municipal People's Congress and concerning some electoral units has not yet been finished. Therefore, the additional decision stipulates that the election of deputies should be completed by the first 10 days of March.

The session discussed some issues on preparations for the 1st session of the 10th municipal People's Congress. In line with the proposal of Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin Municipality, the session decided to dismiss (Yang Peng) from his post of the director of Tianjin Municipal Aquatic Products Bureau. The session also approved some other personnel changes.

Attending the session were Liu Gang, Wang Enhui, Lu Da, Wang Peiren, Yang Jianbai and Xu Ming, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the session as observers were Lu Xuezheng, secretary general of the municipal People's Government; Chen Fu, president of the municipal Higher People's Court; (Meng Fanqing), deputy procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of various commissions under the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

TIANJIN URGES ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COORDINATION

SK011325 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Excerpts] This afternoon the municipal People's Government sponsored a meeting on economic and technical coordination to relay the guidelines of the national report meeting on this topic and, according to the program for reforms, to map out major plans for the municipality in conducting economic and technical coordination with outside regions and among units in the municipality.

Mayor Li Ruihuan and Deputy Mayor Li Zhongyuan attended the meeting and delivered speeches.

The meeting pointed out: The municipal task for conducting economic and technical coordination this year is based on devotion to fulfilling the strategic target set forth by the 12th CPC Congress, on the spirit of reforms and on successfully following the state's plans to approach the principle of taking joint production action among municipal units and expanding joint venture production with units outside the municipality. That principle will bring into full play the role of coastal industrial cities and will give full scope to the superiority of port cities that are favorable for introducing foreign advanced technology. In focusing on upgrading economic results, the municipality plans to adopt various forms of cooperation and coordination with fraternal provinces and cities in the fields of science and technology, training of experts, energy resources, joint production of export commodities, raw materials and commodity supply and sales. Meanwhile, the municipality plans to do a good job in supporting contracted units in minority regions.

To fulfill this task, the meeting urged departments concerned to emphatically grasp well the following seven tasks this year: 1) it is necessary to resolutely map out coordination plans for major trades, major products and for supplying major raw materials; 2) in line with the principle of reforming out-of-date enterprises and products, it is necessary to actively conduct cooperation and coordination centered on technical renovation and improving product quality; 3) in line with the principle of reorganizing and uniting enterprises, it is necessary to organize joint pilot work on transregional commodity production, supply and sales; 4) in line with the needs of the program of achieving the four modernizations, all-out efforts should be made to conduct coordination in training experts and specialists; 5) in propelling technical progress, it is necessary to conduct extensive coordination in scientific research work and technical popularization; 6) in focusing on developing foreign trade, it is necessary to actively conduct coordination in the field of commodity circulation; and 7) efforts should be made to further do a good job in supporting contracted units in minority regions.

Delivering speeches and presenting written reports at the meeting were responsible comrades from the municipal Cultural and Education Commission, the First Light Industrial Bureau, the Second Light Industrial Bureau, the Foreign Trade Bureau, the First Commercial Bureau, the Textile Industrial Bureau and the Chemical Industrial Bureau. In their speeches, they introduced their work plans for conducting economic and technical coordination this year.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades from departments, commissions, offices and bureaus concerned; county government organs; companies; major plants; higher educational institutions; scientific research units; and from the agencies of fraternal provinces and cities, which are stationed in Tianjin -- more than 1,300 persons in all.

HEILONGJIANG'S YANGYICHEN ON HELPING SELF-EMPLOYED

SK031123 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] On the report "Why Lu Tingting Wants To Take Over Her Parent's Job," Comrade Yang Yichen wrote the following comment: Leadership of party committees should lead persons of relevant departments, including comrades of CYL organizations, to visit self-employed youths and help them, one by one, solve their real difficulties. After reading this report, Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first secretary of the Harbin City CPC Committee, commented: "It is urged that leadership of all relevant departments convene a meeting to drive home the great significance of supporting this kind of business and make a final decision on solving problems on the spot.

Lu Tingting was a young female awaiting work in Harbin City. In early 1981 she organized several youths to set up an iron and timber processing factory in Xiangfang district with capital raised by themselves. (This paper printed a story on this factory on 10 September 1981). Afterwards, because of the prejudice and discrimination against individual and collective economies in society, this factory met many difficulties with regard to water and coal supply that it could not overcome on its own. Moreover, some people, influenced by malpractices in society, abused their positions to squeeze collectively-run enterprises. If they cannot get what they want, they find fault with the collectively-run enterprises and deliberately make things difficult for them. Li Tingting and her partners were unable to hold their own in the face of so many difficulties. And as there was no competent department to back them up, those young men were perplexed and uneasy. Li Tingting herself also lost confidence and was planning to take over her parent's job at a state-run factory.

Not long ago, Harbin City convened a meeting of departments concerned to relay the comments of the provincial and city leadership. They studied the problems met by Li Tingting and her partners to enhance their understanding and to solve problems in a down-to-earth manner. Following the meeting, comrades of the Harbin ball bearing plant visited Li Tingting's factory and indicated that they were willing to supply them with water despite the ball bearing plant's own strained water supply. The Harbin coal company sent two leading comrades of the No 6 coal shop to the factory to notify it that the company would sell it eight tons of coal on a wholesale basis, which were to be supplied by the coal shop. According to regulations of the Public Security Bureau, vehicle drivers must take tests and renew driver licences. However, the two drivers at Li Tingting's factory were unable to go through these formalities because they could not find a "competent department" to affix a seal to their documents. The detachment of traffic police in Xiangfang District understood their problem and made an exception for them. The young men once planned to set up a transport group and now with the approval of the Administrative Bureau for Industry and Commerce, their plan has become reality. According to our sources, the Harbin Youth Industrial and Commercial Company has been set up to help self-employed youths. This will solve the problem of "youths being left on their own" once and for all.

Li Tingting's worry has given way to joy. She has decided not to take over her parent's job and has returned to her young partners to share the state's difficulties as a self-employed worker.

LI DESHENG'S SHENYANG DOUBLE-SUPPORT SPEECH

SK180547 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 83 p 2

["Excerpts" of speech by Comrade Li Desheng Delivered on 25 January 1983 at a rally marking the 40th anniversary of Yanan double-support movement held by Liaoning Province, Shenyang City and the PLA units stationed in Shenyang]

[Text] On the occasion of the impending arrival of the 1983 Spring Festival, Liaoning

Province, Shenyang City and the PLA units stationed in Shenyang held a grand rally to mark the 40th anniversary of the double-support movement. This was a grand rally at which the party, government and Army organs and the civilians joyfully gathered together to talk freely about their revolutionary friendship and their deep feeling, which is as close as fish and water. It was also a mobilization rally for inheriting and promoting the fine traditions of our party and Army in carrying out "double-support" work, stirring up an upsurge in launching the mass "double-support" campaign, promoting the great unity between the Army and government and between the servicemen and civilians and creating a new situation in building the socialist modernization.

Our present campaign on supporting the government and cherishing the people and on supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen was initiated 40 years ago in Yanan, the sacred place of the Chinese revolution. Around the 1943 Spring Festival period, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border regional governments first gave instruction designating a period of 1 month beginning 25 January 1943 as border area support for the Army campaign month. The Political Department of the rear military unit of the Eighth Route Army also issued a directive on carrying out support the government and cherish the people month campaign among the border troops. Comrades Lin Boqu and He Long issued important articles on behalf of the border regional governments and the Eighth Route Army that were published in the JIEFANG RIBAO, expounding on the great significance of the "double-support" work. Following the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border regions, all anti-Japanese revolutionary bases from the plateau north of the Great Wall to both sides of the Huang He and from Taiheng Shan to Donghai universally launched "double-support" activities. A touching atmosphere, in which the people support the Army, fills the people and the armymen, and civilians fight in battle unitedly and heroically, prevailed everywhere. If the armymen and civilians are united as one, who can conquer them? During the years of hardships, we relied exactly on the life-and-death, fish-and-water close relations between the Army and the government and between the armymen and civilians to overcome numerous difficulties, to go through the darkness before dawn and to win a great victory in the anti-Japanese war. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De and other revolutionaries of the older generation highly appraised and fully affirmed the achievements of the "double-support campaign" at that time. From then on, the activities on supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and on supporting the government and cherishing the people that are being extensively carried out every year around the Spring Festival period have become the fine traditions of our party, Army and the people of various nationalities throughout China.

To inherit and promote the fine traditions of the Yanan "double-support movement," first of all, we must fundamentally enhance the consciousness of all the armymen and civilians in attending to the "double-support" work. We must enable our party, government and Army organs and the civilians to fully understand the great significance of strengthening unity between the Army and government and between the armymen and civilians in the new period by extensively and deeply conducting propaganda and educational work. The iron-like unity among the party, government and Army and the civilians is necessary for building and safeguarding the four modernizations. We must actively respond to the call of the party Central Committee, carry our work on promoting unity between the Army and government and between the armymen and civilians on our own initiative, and create an atmosphere of great unity and friendship among the party, government and Army organs and the civilians. All commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Liaoning must ardently love the people and respect the government with deep feelings and make new contributions to establishing and developing new-type Army-government and Army-people relations that reflect the socialist spiritual civilization and to building and safeguarding the socialist modernization undertakings.

To inherit and promote the fine traditions of the Yanan "double-support movement," we must encourage the Army all the more to carry out activities on supporting the government and cherishing the people and the localities to carry out activities on supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, both the Army and the localities in Liaoning and Shenyang have made great efforts to do good deeds that will receive great support from the people and the Army, and people have joined hands to build the "two civilizations," fully reflecting and developing the fine traditions of the "double-support" work. Party organizations, the people's governments at all levels and the broad masses of cadres and people in Liaoning Province and Shenyang City, in the past few years, have done 10 good deeds for the PLA units: 1) With the great support of the provincial and city leaders and of the pertinent departments and communes and brigades concerned, the PLA units' problems in regard to training grounds, military installations and land for agricultural and sideline production have been solved. 2) Assist the PLA units to do a good job in guaranteeing preparations against war. 3) Show great concern for the PLA units stationed in the province in ensuring military supplies and in adjusting the varieties of products in order to satisfy their special needs. 4) Actively make arrangements for specialized cadres, retired cadres, cadres on convalescence and retired soldiers. 5) Enthusiastically help the PLA units foster specialized technically talented persons and help them conduct technical innovations and solve problems concerning scientific research. 6) Extensively carry out activities on support-the-Army model Zhao Chenni and actively cooperate with the PLA units in conducting ideological work among soldiers. 7) Take the initiative in helping the PLA units solve their practical problems in regard to their training, livelihood and families and employment and schooling for children of cadres. 8) Assist the PLA units to make arrangements for the wounded, sick and disabled soldiers and help them implement policies and tackle all kinds of big and difficult problems. 9) Carry out mass support-the-Army activities, giving convenience to and taking good care of the PLA units. 10) Vigorously implement the policy on giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen. These 10 good deeds have real support of the Army, enabling the vast numbers of commanders and fighters to feel warmth and to be inspired. Here I extend heartfelt thanks and highest respect to the party organs and the people's governments at all levels and the broad masses of cadres and the people in Liaoning Province and Shenyang City on behalf of the party committees and leading organs of the PLA units and all the commanders and fighters stationed in Liaoning Province. Our PLA units stationed in Liaoning, in addition to completing various tasks including preparations against war and other construction work, have actively participated in dealing with emergencies and doing relief work, supporting the socialist construction, assisting local people to plant trees and helping the people prevent and cure disease. In the days to come, we must exert great efforts and thank the local governments and the broad masses of people for their concern and assistance to the PLA units with concrete deeds.

To inherit and promote the fine traditions of the Yanan "double-support movement," we must also correctly handle the contradictions and problems arising in the relations between the Army and government and between the army men and civilians. We must inherit and promote the spirit of taking the whole situation into account, stressing unity and taking initiative in solving contradictions. We must adhere to the principles of giving considerations to both army men and civilians and maintaining mutual understanding and to other principles that are conducive to unity, properly handle problems left over by history, and eliminate all factors that are unfavorable to unity. With the development and changes in situation, we are also required to study in a timely fashion and to properly handle the new situation and problems arising in the relations between the Army and government and between army men and civilians and to continuously enhance their mutual understanding and friendship, enabling their relations to be further improved.

To inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of the Yanan "double-support movement," we must stress the unity between the Army and the government and use it to promote the unity between armymen and civilians. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in line with the central directives, the party, government and Army leaders of our Liaoning Province and Shenyang City have taken the lead in promoting unity, visiting, soliciting opinions, linking up people's thinking and promoting affection among the Army and people. They have instituted the system of holding meetings of Army and government leaders and relevant department personnel to study and solve in a timely fashion all problems in the relations between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people in an effort to regularize the "double-support" work. Since the unity between the Army and the government has promoted a great unity between the Army and the people, grassroots units of various localities and the PLA units have universally formulated "double-support" pledges and extensively launched activities for joining hands to build civilized villages, towns, streets and schools. Such a way of doing things has enriched and developed the experience of the Yanan "double-support movement," which merits our promotion and adherence.

Comrades, our Liaoning Province and Shenyang City have a glorious history in maintaining unity between Army and government and between the Army and people. In the world-renowned Liaoxi-Shenyang decisive campaign, and the world-shocking war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, our Army, government and people worked with concerted efforts and fought shoulder to shoulder, establishing a profound friendship that is as close as fish and water. In order to assist the Army to win victories, the local governments and the broad masses of people made great contributions and sacrifices, adding a glorious chapter to our history. During the socialist construction period, this fine tradition that the Army cherishes the people and the people support the Army were further promoted. The year 1983 is the first year for implementing the guidelines of the 12th national party congress. I believe that in the coming year, through carrying out activities to mark the 40th anniversary of the "double-support movement," the flowers of unity and friendship between the Army and government and between the Army and the people in our Liaoning Province and Shenyang City will bloom more brightly and beautifully and will bear more fruit in building the "two civilizations" and in creating a new situation in building the socialist modernization.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG SPEAKS ON REFORMS AT RALLY

SK031004 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] On 3 February, the provincial CPC Committee sponsored a rally of cadres of its subordinate organs at the section level or higher to relay the important speech entitled: "Four Modernizations and Problems With Regard to Reforms," which was delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang to the national conference of staff members and workers on ideological and political work, and to make all-out efforts to mold public opinion in favor of reform, make reform the prevailing practice, energetically carry out reforms and to make the favorable breeze of reform blow over all of Liaoning Province.

Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the rally. In his speech he first dwelled on enhancing understanding. He said that Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech combines theory with practice to expound that reform is an extremely important guiding ideology for building socialist modernization. He discussed at length that we must carry out a series of reforms if we are to promote the four modernizations. It is impossible to achieve the four modernizations without reform and reform should run through the entire course of the four modernizations.

He continued: The key to whether Liaoning Province will create a new situation and make new progress in work lies in the determination of the provincial CPC Committee and the vast number of cadres in boldly carrying out reform. Without reforms we will not be able to create a new situation or tap the potential of Liaoning Province. He said: Reform started in agriculture and is now spreading to the realms of industry, commerce, science and technology, education, literature and art. Today, the will of the people favors reform and grassroots enterprises support reform and make it a topic of their conversation. Large enterprises should learn from the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company; medium-sized enterprises should try out the system of substituting delivery of profits for taxes; and small enterprises should introduce the system of contracted management. The trend of reform is irresistible. What attitude should leading economic departments take toward this trend? In particular, are planning, labor, personnel, tax, financial, banking and supply departments for or against reform? Do they want to be promoters of reform and levers in enlivening the economy or do they want to be road blocks? We must sum up all experience, both positive and negative. Over the past 30 years or more since the PRC's founding, we have been deeply influenced by foreign "models" that have bound us hand and foot and have shackled our minds. Therefore, we must not always stay in a rut, stick to old ways and do our work according to conventional ways. All trades and professions must follow the central plan to mobilize the masses to discuss matters related to reform, to let the breeze of reform blow vigorously and make our socialist cause brim with vigor.

Comrade Guo Feng said he hopes that all fronts and all departments will earnestly sum up their past experience, both positive and negative, and distinguish which of the operational guiding ideologies, regulations and systems that have been in existence since before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee or before the "Great Cultural Revolution" are correct and which ones are incorrect. They must also identify those regulations and systems that were correct but have become outdated and inapplicable in the light of the changed situation so as to further emancipate their minds and strengthen their resolve to carry out reforms. In conclusion, he urged all fronts and all departments to put forward reforms for their departments on the basis of earnest study, thorough discussion and enhanced understanding.

FACTIONAL STRIFE INCREASES IN TAIWAN ARMY, PARTY

HK040918 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0421 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The February issue of Taiwan's magazine THE 1980'S carried an article entitled "Civil Officials, Party Work, Army Secret Agents -- Some Opinions on the KMT's Power Nucleus." The article revealed that "over the past year of so, due to Chiang Ching-kuo's poor health and his difficulties in political affairs, there are signs of a multiple leadership in the KMT's leadership system and a trend toward an increase in factional activities among Army secret agents and in the party."

The article says that "owing to the 'sage- and hero-type' of arbitrary leadership of the supreme authorities," "armymen have always been kept from entering into the nucleus of political power." Therefore, "a comparatively stable political situation has been preserved in Taiwan and there has never been the precedent of a large-scale military coup." However, "it is unlikely that there will be any leaders of the 'sage- and hero-type' in Taiwan after the late President Chiang Kai-shek and Chiang Ching-kuo."

The article then cites three events which happened last year as examples. It says: "Without the all-out coordination and support of various factions among Army secret agents and in the party, the civil officials headed by Sun Yun-hsuan have, however, absolute power of implementation and overall authority." "First, contradictory attitudes have been taken toward the Taiwan fellow provincial associations. Sun Yun-hsuan first said that 'it is a misunderstanding that some people are thinking that the government has regarded all overseas Taiwan fellow provincial associations as organizations or peripheral organizations of those who advocate the independence of Taiwan.' Then the Executive Yuan said: 'Since the Taiwan fellow provincial associations in the world are now controlled by those who advocate the independence of Taiwan, our government employees must not attend their annual meetings.' Second, when he replied to the inquiries by Kang Ning-hsiang, member of the Legislative Committee, Sun Yun-hsuan promised to have more contacts with the Legislative Committee so that a common understanding can be achieved. Later, when the nonparty members of the Legislative Committee prepared to hold a forum to achieve a common understanding, the KMT, however, refused to attend the forum. It did not even allow the KMT members to attend the forum held by TSULI WANBAO to achieve a common understanding. Third, when he replied to the inquiries of Huang Huang-hsiung, Sung Chang-chih, minister of national defense, said in earnest that the 'individual case' of granting a special amnesty to Lin Yi-hsiung has been under consideration for more than 3 months, but so far there has been no reply."

The article says: "The people who are familiar with Taiwan's political affairs hold that the reason the KMT executive officials have failed to keep their promises, as in the above three events, is the resistance and boycott of the conservative forces headed by the military, intelligence and security units against the policies of the civil government consisting mainly of technocrats." It also says that "the fact that the forces of Army secret agents are gaining ground in the power nucleus" "has drawn the serious attention of the people." "We are also extremely anxious about this."

WEN WEI PO: HONG KONG SOVEREIGNTY NON-NEGOTIABLE

HK030655 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Mar 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Sovereignty Is Non-Negotiable"]

[Text] British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock and Hong Kong Governor Youde are returning home for consultations. They will also discuss Hong Kong's future with the British Government as preparation for the next round of Sino-British talks.

The issue of Hong Kong's future, which has been up in the air for years, should indeed be resolved as soon as possible so as to strengthen public confidence and increase prosperity. Just as Bremridge asserted in his explanation on the financial budget, the uncertainty on Hong Kong's future affects the economic growth of Hong Kong. But, he did not elaborate further on the question of who should be blamed for the uncertainty about Hong Kong's future.

On its founding, New China announced, in the form of a "common program," the abrogation of all unequal treaties. Later, China declared, as a specific measure, that it would regain sovereignty over Hong Kong as soon as conditions were ripe. Last year, China even fixed the date for regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997. Reviewing the issue of Hong Kong's future in this perspective, one can see that its ownership is perfectly clear.

Who can stop China from fulfilling this national will? Hong Kong is an indisputable part of China's territory. Nearly 100 years ago, the Qing government, threatened by gunboat diplomacy, signed the unequal treaties by which Hong Kong was ceded or leased to Britain. With the toppling of the Qing government, these unequal treaties were soon abrogated by the Chinese people whose act was supported by international convention and world media. Even Britain itself, facing the worldwide trend of national independence, has gradually given up its rule over former colonies as a gesture to support the international norm of preservation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a country. What is Britain's excuse for retaining its sovereignty over Hong Kong?

Some people held that for economic reasons China would not take Hong Kong back. Probably they did not understand that national pride overrides economic interests. It concerns the public morale and national dignity of a country. Can a nation stand up and grow if its public morale and national dignity are harmed? At any rate, economic interests can be retained as long as prosperity is maintained and developed.

Some others have threatened that if the issue of Hong Kong's future is not properly handled, there would be disastrous aftereffects. We really do not know what the "disaster" means. Will gunboat diplomacy be readopted? Will all capital be withdrawn? In fact, New China has had experience with such tricks. The Korean war was the American version of gunboat diplomacy toward China; and the economic embargo was another act by the Western world to strangle China economically. What was the use of all these operations? The result has been that China has strongly survived and is prospering!

Sovereignty over the Hong Kong area is indisputable and non-negotiable. The regaining of sovereignty over Hong by 1997 is also non-negotiable and non-postponable. This stand of the Chinese people is steadfast and cannot be changed.

If there are still some matters which need to be conscientiously deliberated between China and Britain, they are: how Britain will turn over sovereignty over Hong Kong and how China and Britain will jointly maintain the economic prosperity of Hong Kong.

As long as Britain is ruling Hong Kong, there naturally is the problem of returning Hong Kong to China. The more orderly this return is carried out, the better the stability of the area will be maintained and the less loss it will incur. And, before and after the turnover of sovereignty, it is necessary for both parties to coordinate and jointly maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong in view of their mutual interests and their common will. If the "three-legged stool" means jointly safeguarding the economic prosperity of Hong Kong, this is all right. However, if it means Britain continuing to enjoy its ruling power over Hong Kong, that is totally wrong. The Chinese people will never agree to this interpretation.

Now that the Chinese people have offered a firm and definite arrangement for Hong Kong's future, it is Britain's turn to give a clear response. By saying recently that the procedure of Sino-British negotiations had not yet been settled, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian actually meant precisely this. Whether the negotiations can be carried out smoothly will depend on how the British Government reacts to China's basic stand on regaining sovereignty.

MING PAO REPORTS FACTIONALISM IN HUNAN

HK030847 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 3 Mar 83 p 5

['Special Dispatch From Beijing': "Hunan Factions Set Up Obstacles; Structural Reform Hampered"]

[Text] The recently established leading group of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee is carrying out structural reform of party and government organs and leading groups at provincial, prefectural and city levels. However, Hunan factions have set up obstacles, hampering the structural reform soon after it was started.

HUNAN RIBAO, in an editorial "Stick to the Principle of Party Spirit Against Factional Interference," points out: "A number of people who made their names in rebellion during the 'Cultural Revolution,' or people with gravely factionalist ideas and smash-and-grabbers, are seizing the opportunity to make trouble. They are active everywhere, plot various things and pursue reversal of verdicts in a vain bid to stage a comeback." This is factional interference by outsiders.

Factional interference also exists in the CPC. The editorial adds: "In our party, some people are also conducting factional activities. They always claim to be right, exclude outsiders or keep picking on our comrades who have corrected their earlier mistakes, and keep their distance from those who hold different viewpoints. They move in a very small circle. Some people make use of various social relations or adopt various measures in order to prettify themselves and slander others. They urge the leadership to promote their people and they reduce the number of outsiders to a minimum. Others appoint people by favoritism or sectarianism and even expand private forces. They also form factions in order to block structural reform and the formation of leading groups."

Factional forces in some localities in Hunan are making trouble, and factional influence still exists. Apart from the factions who are making trouble and will not take their defeat lying down, the main reason is that the ideological line of the leading cadres is not correct. Some leading cadres are factionalists themselves. Others, fooled by honeyed words and flattery or affected by lingering fears, dare not face the problems and take a laissez faire attitude toward the obstacles placed by factions, who are given lenient treatment, are connived at and shielded.

Hunan has started to grasp typical examples and punish rebel groups making trouble, in order to kill the chicken to frighten the monkey and crack down on factional activity.

For instance, Yan Jilin, leader of a rebel group in Xinhua County, (he was vice secretary of the CPC Committee of Chengguan Town, deputy secretary of Langtang district CPC Committee and deputy chief of the Shuangjiangkou power station engineering headquarters) was listed as a target for investigation after the collapse of the gang of four. In March last year, he left the Shuangjiang power station for Xian to receive medical treatment and died there of a brain tumor. A group of targets for investigation headed by Zeng Wangxuan, director and secretary of the party organization of the Water Conservation Bureau in Xinhua County, held a lavish funeral ceremony with an automobile escort, music and firecrackers resounding to the sky in order to reverse the verdict. They openly said that Yan Jilin was persecuted to death. They urged the county CPC Committee to announce Yan's rehabilitation. The county CPC Committee, which dared not take up the matter personally at the beginning, was finally forced to remove Zeng Qangxuan from his posts inside and outside the party according to the instruction recently issued by the provincial CPC committee, and the rest were given serious inner-party warnings or removed from their administrative posts.

XU SHIYOU'S SON ATTEMPTS ESCAPE TO TAIWAN

HK021045 Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 43, 1 Mar 83 p 7

["Secret Document": "Xu Shiyong's Son Attempts To Flee to Taiwan by Plane"]

[Text] According to information from Guangzhou, Xu Shiyong's son, who served in mainland China's Air Force, attempted to flee to Taiwan by airplane from Hangzhou not long ago and was arrested in the act. He has confessed to his crime in preliminary interrogations. The Military Court intended to pass a death sentence on him. Xu Shiyong said: "I don't care; you may do whatever you like." This event has caused a great shock to Zhongnanhai. Some people there insisted on merciless punishment; others maintained that "the case should be handled in a special way according to concrete conditions," which meant that Xu Shiyong's reputation and mood should be taken into account.

It is said that Deng Xiaoping and Peng Zhen went to Hangzhou during the Spring Festival period and inquired into the details of the event. This proves that the authorities are taking a scrupulous attitude.

According to sources, the case is now kept highly secret, so there is no way to know which son of Xu Shiyong attempted to flee, and when his foiled action took place. In Guangzhou, the first to know of this event and to disclose it was a son of an elderly marshal now living in Guangzhou. When talking about the event, this person also sighed with great feeling.

In his early years, Xu Shiyong was a monk in the famous Shaolin Temple. Later, he became a big general in the Communist Army. In the past, he was a member of the CPC Political Bureau, and commander of the Guangzhou PLA units and the Nanjing PLA units. This made him one of the most powerful people in China for a time. Originally he was on good terms with Deng Xiaoping; but because of his blind loyalty to Mao Zedong and his objections to the line drawn up by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he was cast aside. At the 12th CPC National Congress, he was excluded from the Political Bureau and was transferred to the post of deputy director of the CPC Central Advisory Commission.

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